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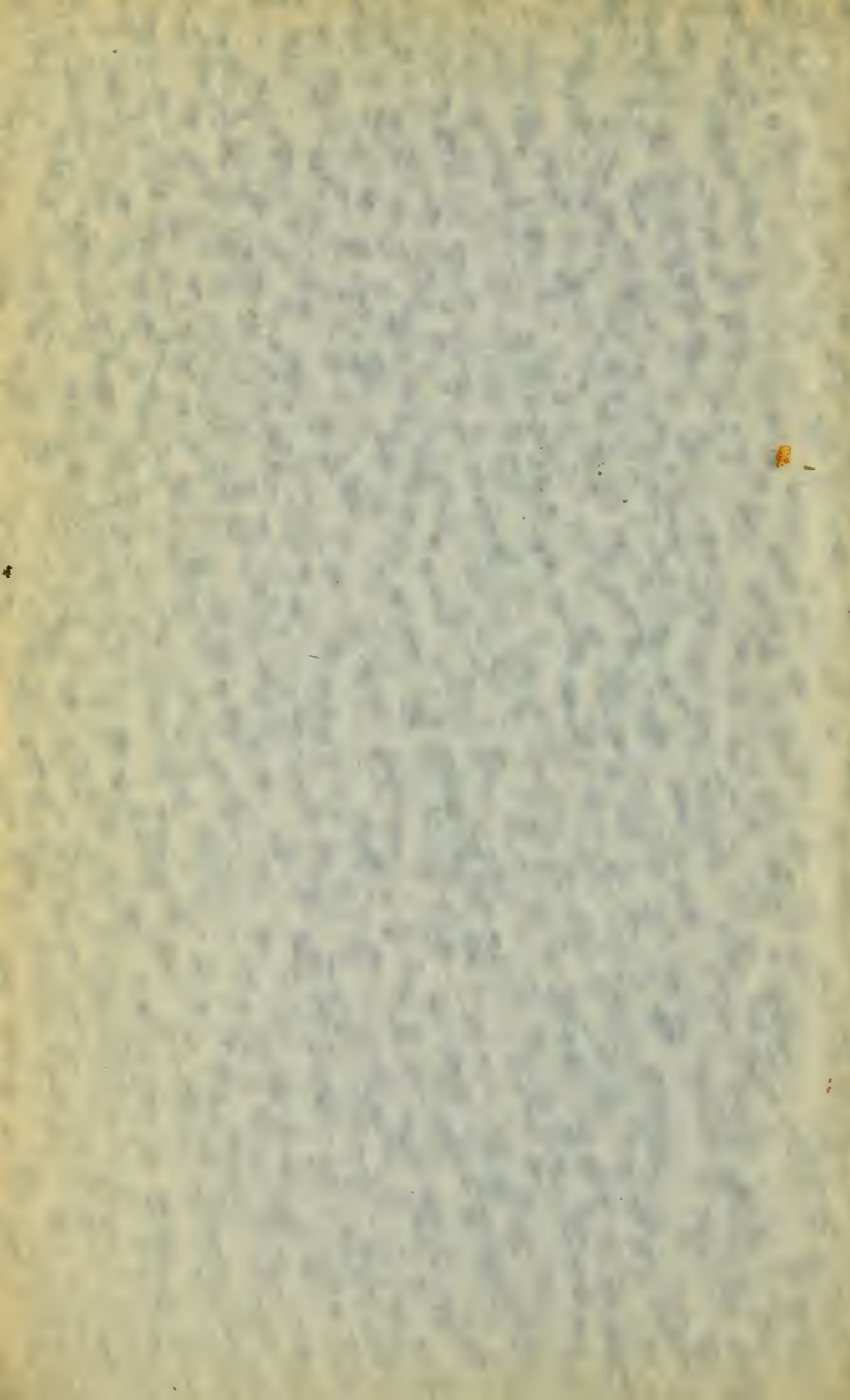


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ROUND-UP "



HARRISBURG, PA., 1903



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GEN JOHN D
TAYLOR



MAJ LEVI G.
MCCAULEY



COL R.M. HENDERSON
PRESIDENT



WM. H. RAUCH,
SECRETARY



COL WM PENN
LLOYD,
TREASURER



GEN S M
JACKSON

William H. Rauson

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE
VOLUNTEER CORPS



“ROUND-UP”

Wednesday and Thursday, June 24, 25

HARRISBURG, PA.

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Together with a
Roster of Comrades Present

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COMPILED BY
WILLIAM H. RAUCH
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OFFICERS OF THE "ROUND-UP."

PRESIDENT

COL. R. M. HENDERSON, 7th Regiment, Carlisle, Pa.

TREASURER

COL. WM. PENN LLOYD, 1st Cavalry, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

SECRETARY

WM. H. RAUCH, Bucktails, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1st Artillery	R. Bruce Rickets, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
1st Cavalry	John P. Taylor, Reedsville, Pa.
✓ " Bucktails "	F. F. Kirk, Duboistown, Pa. ✓
1st Regiment	Joseph James, West Chester, Pa.
2nd "	James F. Morrison, Tax Office, Philadelphia.
3rd "	John P. Dauth, 754 Penn St., Reading, Pa.
4th "	Alex. Nicholas, Custom House, Philadelphia.
5th "	Robert Grier, Jersey Shore, Pa.
6th "	Alexander Ives, West Chester, Pa.
7th "	Levi G. McCauley, West Chester, Pa.
8th "	E. Eichelberger, Saxton, Pa.
9th "	J. G. Beale, Leesburg, Pa.
10th "	George Shattuck, Meadville, Pa.
11th "	S. M. Jackson, Apollo, Pa.
12th "	H. S. Lucas, Williamsport, Pa.

There has been such a universal demand among the four thousand survivors of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps for the proceedings of the late "Round-up" of this famous division, held at Harrisburg, Pa., on June 24 and 25, 1903, that it has been deemed advisable to issue this pamphlet to supply the absent comrade with a brief but concise report of what took place, together with the names and present residence of those who participated in the gathering. With the limited means at hand your committee beg to offer their report in the pages following in the hope that it will not only prove of interest to the many comrades who were unable to be present at this very successful reunion of our old Division, but that it will serve as a souvenir to all who were in attendance, and add another page to the history of that body of men whose achievements as soldiers of the Union will endure so long as this nation exists.

THE COMMITTEE.

INTRODUCTORY

In the early fall of 1902 a few survivors of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps conceived the idea of a final grand "Round-up" of the old Division.

In order that the affair might be brought to a head, a correspondence was opened with a number of Reserves in different parts of the State, and sufficient favorable responses were received to warrant the undertaking.

At the sixteenth annual reunion of the Bucktails, held at Dubois, Pa., on September 16-18, 1902, our comrades, Gen. John P. Taylor, of the Cavalry, and R. H. Holgate, of the Sixth Regiment, appeared among the Bucktails and urged that this model regimental organization take the initiative in the matter. The result was the adoption of a resolution by the Bucktails that "their next annual reunion be held at the same time and place the Pennsylvania Reserves shall elect to hold their final grand "Round-up."

Comrade William H. Rauch, the Secretary of the Bucktails, at once started on a missionary tour through the western part of the State, and found the sentiment so unanimous for a re-union of the Reserves that shortly after his return the following call was issued :

ATTENTION, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES!

Philadelphia, December 1, 1902.

Dear Sir and Comrade :

You are cordially invited to be present at a preliminary meeting of the old Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, to be held in the Supreme Court Room, at Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday evening, January 7, 1903, at 8 o'clock.

The members of this famous old Corps are growing less in number as the years roll by, and it is proposed we get together again for perhaps a final re-union of the men who stood together in McCall's Division of the Army of the Potomac in 1861. The flags of the old Reserves are inscribed with the greatest and bloodiest battle of the Civil War. These banners, covered with glory, and torn by bullet and shell, were laid at the feet of our great war Governor nearly forty years ago.

The evening shadows of our lives are lengthening, and we see other shadows fast falling in our rear. As our sun goes down it is proper we meet under a sky of peace for one grand final Round-up of the survivors of our gallant old Division previous to crossing to the eternal shore.

For this purpose you are earnestly requested to be present at this preliminary meeting, when the time will be fixed and the place chosen for a final rally of the survivors of the old Pennsylvania Reserves.

Fraternally yours,

John P. Taylor, First Cavalry, Reedsvills, Pa.; W. Ross Hartshorne, Bucktails, Okeson, Pa.; S. M. Jackson, Eleventh Regiment, Apollo, Pa.; R. Bruce Rickets, First Artillery,

Wilkesbarre, Pa.; R. M. Henderson, Seventh Regiment, Carlisle, Pa.; Levi G. McCauley, Seventh Regiment, West Chester, Pa.; John Hamilton, First Cavalry, Bellefonte, Pa.; William J. Harvey, Seventh Regiment, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; W. H. H. Gore, Sixth Regiment, Athens, Pa.; Jas. A. McPherran, Fifth Regiment, Alexandria, Pa.; H. S. Lucas, Twelfth Regiment, Williamsport, Pa.; J. Elliott Kratzer, Bucktails, Curwensville, Pa.; R. P. Holgate, Sixth Regiment, Scranton, Pa.; Jas. F. Morrison, Second Regiment, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Wm. S. Foster, First Cavalry, Pittsburg, Pa.; John F. Campbell, First Artillery, Sunbury, Pa.; Stoughton George, Second Regiment, Williamsport, Pa.; B. Frank Wright, Bucktails, Smethport, Pa.; Wm. Penn Lloyd, First Cavalry, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; John L. Benzon, First Regiment, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas G. Ryan, Bucktails, Kane, Pa.; E. P. Hall, Fifth Regiment, Williamsport, Pa.; Joseph James, First Regiment, West Chester, Pa.; Thomas Furlong, Bucktails, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel I. McPherran, Tenth Regiment, Alexandria, Pa.; John McElfresh, Ninth Regiment, Philadelphia, Pa.; Firm F. Kirk, Bucktails, Duboistown, Pa.; William H. Rauch, Bucktails, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Eichelberger, Eighth Regiment, Saxton, Pa.

For further information apply to W. H. Rauch, 1832 North Camac street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In response to this call there assembled in the rooms of the Board of Trade, at Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday evening, January 7, 1903, thirty-eight comrades of the old Division, every Regiment being represented except the Second, Ninth and Tenth, the two former, however, being represented by proxy. Upon a call of the roll the following comrades answered to their names: Gen. John P. Taylor, Col. R. M. Henderson,

Col. S. M. Jackson, Col. Wm. Penn Lloyd, Col. R. Bruce Rickets, Maj. Levi G. McCauley, Maj. H. S. Lucas, Capt. J. M. Rhoads, Capt. J. N. Blundin, Capt. John Robinson, William H. Rauch, John I. Faller, W. W. Stewart, Chas. H. Mullen, George Kelley, John Hood, Robert H. Grier, Joseph James, Wm. H. Turner, Alexander Ives, W. Hayes Grier, W. H. Weiser, John Hamilton, G. W. Hoffer, A. C. Ensminger, Chas. A. Spicer, John De Huff, George C. Carson, James Clever, George Kay, J. D. Winters, Samuel Sites, John R. Stoner, I. Bumbaugh, Samuel Sides, Owen Jones and C. W. Scout.

Besides there were quite a number of other comrades present from regiments not included in the Reserves, among whom was Comrade Thomas G. Sample, who aided materially in making the Round-up successful.

This preliminary meeting was a most enthusiastic gathering, and upon adjournment not a doubt remained in the minds of the most skeptical of the entire success of the proposed Round-up.

The business transacted at this meeting, however, can be more fully set forth in the following

MINUTES.

Harrisburg, January 7, 1903.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. H. Rauch (Buck-tails), who stated the first business in order to be election of officers.

Major Levi G. McCauley (Seventh Regiment), nominated Col. R. M. Henderson (Seventh Regiment), for President.

Comrade Henderson was unanimously elected, and, upon taking the Chair, thanked the Comrades and suggested the selection of a Secretary.

Gen. John P. Taylor (Cavalry), nominated Comrade William H. Rauch, who was unanimously elected.

The chair stated the first question before the meeting was "Shall We Have a Re-Union?" and asked for an expression of opinion from the comrades present.

Comrade Wm. H. Rauch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Reserves hold a final Re-union of the survivors of the Old Division during the coming summer, at such a place and time as shall be fixed at this meeting.

The passage of this resolution was warmly advocated by Col. Wm. Penn Lloyd (First Cavalry), Gen. John P. Taylor (First Cavalry), Major H. S. Lucas (Twelfth) and others, and being put to a vote was unanimously adopted.

The President stated the next business in order to be the selection of a place to hold the Re-union.

Major H. S. Lucas (Twelfth) proposed Harrisburg, Pa., as the most suitable meeting place.

Comrade R. H. Grier (Fifth) warmly and earnestly asked the Reserves to come to Jersey Shore, promising from the people of that place an enthusiastic reception.

Comrade Alexander Ives (Sixth) favored Williamsport, Pa., owing to its central location and other facilities.

An earnest discussion followed; Comrades Wm. Penn Lloyd (Cavalry), John Hamilton (Cavalry), Robt. H. Grier (Fifth), H. S. Lucas (Twelfth), W. W. Stewart (First), J.

M. Rhoads (Fifth), O. Jones (Third), Jas. Clever (Eighth), J. N. Blundin (Fourth) and Wm. H. Rauch (Bucktails) participating, which resulted in the withdrawal of all the places named except Harrisburg, which was by a unanimous vote selected as the place of meeting.

On motion of Maj. Levi G. McCauley (Seventh), the President of this meeting shall appoint, with the assistance of the Secretary, an Executive Committee, to consist of one member from each regiment, and that five members of said committee shall constitute a quorum thereof, and said Executive Committee shall be empowered to fix a suitable time when the Re-union shall be held.

(A ballot by postal card has since been taken among the Executive Committee, and Wednesday and Thursday, June 24 and 25, 1903, decided upon as the date when the Re-union will be held).

On motion of John Hamilton (Cavalry) a telegram be sent to Mrs. A. G. Curtin, widow of Governor Curtin, the father of the Reserves, which motion was carried unanimously.

The following telegram was dispatched:

Harrisburg, January 7, 1903.

"The salutations of forty-eight members of the Committee of the Pennsylvania Reserves in session in the City of Harrisburg, January seventh, nineteen hundred and three, to Mrs. Andrew G. Curtin, Bellefonte, Pa., with best wishes and highest respect."

On motion of Wm. Penn Lloyd (Cavalry), the President shall appoint a Finance Committee from the Executive Committee to raise money to pay the legitimate expenses of the "Round-up." The Chair announced that he would ap-

point Comrade Lloyd, Chairman of the Finance Committee and the balance would be selected later.

Captain J. M. Rhoads (Fifth) moved that the Treasurer should pay all bills contracted when vouched for by the Secretary and approved by the President, which was carried.

On motion of Joseph James (First), all sub-committees necessary for the success of the Re-union shall be appointed by the President.

Maj. Levi G. McCauley (Seventh) announced that a memorial tablet, in commemoration of the services of the Pennsylvania Reserves, would be unveiled on the Fair Grounds at West Chester, Pa., during the coming summer and desired the presence of every Reserve, of which they would have due and timely notice.

On motion duly made and seconded the temporary officers of the meeting were made permanent.

Col. Wm. Penn Lloyd (Cavalry) stated that it was the Pennsylvania Reserves who made the first move looking to the marking of the Confederate lines on the Gettysburg Battlefield, and asked for information as to the date of the meeting of the Reserves, which was held at Gettysburg, at which the resolution was offered and adopted.

Col. Thos. G. Sample, being called upon, addressed the meeting, offering his services in anything he could do in what promises to be one of the most important and largest gatherings of old soldiers that has ever assembled in the State.

On motion of Comrade John Hamilton (Cavalry) a vote of thanks be tendered to the Secretary upon the successful termination of this meeting.

A subscription list was then opened and almost every

attendant at the meeting subscribed liberally towards the expense of the Re-union. .

There being no further business presented, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

WILLIAM H. RAUCH, Secretary

Immediately after the adjournment of the preliminary meeting earnest work commenced in order to get in touch with every Pennsylvania Reserve. Headquarters were established at Philadelphia, where a literary bureau was opened and Colonel Henderson announced the Executive, and sub-committees under whose guidance the "Round-up" was to be held. These committees were as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st Artillery	R. Bruce Rickets, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
1st Cavalry	John P. Taylor, Reedsville, Pa.
"Bucktails"	F. F. Kirk, Duboistown, Lycoming Co., Pa.
1st Regiment	Joseph James, West Chester, Pa.
2d	" James F. Morrison, Tax Office, Philadelphia.
3d	" John P. Dauth, 754 Penn St., Reading, Pa.
4th	" Alexander Nicholas, Custom House, Phila.
5th	" Robert Grier, Jersey Shore, Pa.
6th	" Alexander Ives, West Chester, Pa.
7th	" Levi G. McCauley, West Chester, Pa.
8th	" E. Eichelberger, Saxton, Pa.
9th	" John McElfresh, 427 S. 40th St., Philadelphia.
10th	" George Shattuck, Meadville, Pa.
11th	" S. M. Jackson, Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.
12th	" H. S. Lucas, Williamsport, Pa.

And by special appointment at meeting:

R. M. Henderson, President, Carlisle, Pa.

William Penn Lloyd, Treas., Mechanicsburg, Pa.

W. H. Rauch, Secy., 1832 N. Camac St., Phila.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Finance—Col. William Penn Lloyd, Chm.; Col. S. M. Jackson,
Col. R. Bruce Rickets.

Transportation—Maj. Levi G. McCauley, Chm.; James F.
Morrison, Firm F. Kirk.

Invitations—Col. S. M. Jackson, Chm.; Gen. John P. Taylor,
W. H. Rauch.

Arrangements—Robert Grier, Chm.; Joseph James, Alex.
Ives.

Programme—Alexander Nicholas, Chm.; Capt. E. Eichel-
berger, John P. Dauth.

Resident—John Hamilton with two other residents of Harris-
burg, to be named by Comrade Hamilton.

Comrade Hamilton having removed from Harrisburg, Comrade Charles A. Spicer, of the Seventh Regiment, was selected as Chairman of the Resident Committee, and with Comrade George C. Kelly as Secretary, did efficient work in perfecting the arrangements at Harrisburg.

To select a proper date for the holding of the "Round-up" was a subject of much thought, and in order to get a free expression from all the Executive Committee, a printed postal was sent out with different dates printed thereon. This postal card vote resulted in the selection of June 24 and 25, these dates receiving eight of the seventeen ballots cast.

Blank forms were issued, requesting the sending in of

names and addresses of all Comrades of the Pennsylvania Reserves known to be alive, and as fast as the names were received they were properly indexed and "Round-up" literature mailed to all. This work entailed a vast amount of labor, many repetitions necessarily occurring, as over twenty thousand names were sent in from which a little over four thousand were gathered. These Comrades reside in every portion of the United States from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; our own Keystone State furnishing of course the preponderance.

By the middle of April the literary bureau of the "Round-up" was in full swing. Hundreds of encouraging letters were received from all parts of the country, and there seemed to be little doubt of the entire success of the Re-union. What a flood of feeling was revealed to those who were placed in position to open communication with the survivors of our grand old Division! What a tale of affection for Comrades all, with here and there a sad story of poverty and suffering, only too many of these letters ending with the sad message: "I cannot raise the money to be with you; God bless you all. Please send me a full account of the "Round-up." None but a true Pennsylvania Reserve can understand or realize what it is to receive an invitation to participate in a final grand gathering of those who have experienced the thrill of the touch of elbow when death's holocaust filled the air and be forced to remain at home for the want of sufficient funds to meet the expense of the trip! It is for the benefit of this class of our Comrades that this pamphlet is issued, and the reward of those who compile these proceedings will be in the happiness it will bring to those who were not so fortunate as to be present at the "Round-up."

On the 6th of May, President Henderson called the Exec-

utive Committee together at Grand Army Headquarters in Philadelphia.

The following are the minutes of the meeting:

Philadelphia, May 6, 1903.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Round-up" of the Pennsylvania Reserves was held as above, Col. R. M. Henderson, President, in the Chair.

Col. Wm. Penn Lloyd, Treasurer, announced that the Finance Committee were engaged in raising funds for the expenses attendant to the "Round-up," and that up to date one hundred and sixty-five Comrades had contributed \$321.58.

Maj. Levi G. McCauley, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, reported that arrangements had been made with the Trunk Line Association for a rate of two cents per mile for distance traveled in going to Harrisburg, and suggested that the Secretary send card orders to all the Comrades on the roster; also that a special excursion would run from Harrisburg to Gettysburg during the "Round-up," the date and cost of this side excursion to be announced later.

Comrade Joseph James moved the Court House at Harrisburg be engaged in which to hold the different meetings.

Col. S. M. Jackson announced that the Committee on Invitations had issued a neat card and were engaged in sending them out, and that many letters of acceptance had already been received, and that the attendance of a large number of Comrades of other commands than the Reserves was assured.

The Secretary was authorized to have a suitable roll book prepared, in which the name and present address of every Comrade of the P. R. V. C. attending the "Round-up" should be enrolled.

President Henderson announced that he had appointed Comrade J. G. Beale on the Executive Committee to represent the Ninth Regiment.

Comrades John Fallen, of the Seventh Regiment, and Henderson Synaman, of the Fourth Regiment, were elected as assistants to the Secretary at Harrisburg.

On motion Comrade Chas. H. Mullen, of the Seventh Regiment, was added to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Comrade Grier, all Comrades shall receive a ticket when they register in the official roll-book at Harrisburg, and no one without such ticket shall be admitted to the receptions, camp-fire, etc.

Comrade Grier's motion was amended that tickets should also be issued to the families of Comrades in attendance, and also to invited guests.

Comrade McCauley announced that the band and a battalion of the Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School at Scotland, Pa., would be in attendance at the "Round-up" and give exhibitions of their drill and other exercises.

Secretary Rauch announced that over three thousand names of Pennsylvania Reserves had thus far been gathered and properly indexed, and that from the many letters he was receiving, quite a large percentage would be in attendance at the "Round-up."

Major McCauley reported that arrangements had been completed with the State authorities for the erection of a number of tents on the river bank at Harrisburg, and that each regiment would have one of the tents as headquarters.

A general discussion then followed as to a program participated in by Comrades Lloyd, McCauley, Grier, James,

Jackson, Ives, Rauch and others, and an elaborate program was mapped out and ordered to be printed.

There being no further business appearing, on motion, the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

WILLIAM H. RAUCH, Secretary

This meeting of the Executive Committee demonstrated that the "Round-up" was to be a success beyond the expectation of its projectors, and all went home with a full determination to do all that was possible to boom the meeting. The hardest kind of work was done within the next six weeks, to such an extent that some of the enthusiasts were forced to answer the "quinine call," and ordered into the hospital for repairs.

The Finance Committee was particularly active and successful in securing enough funds and pledges to properly finance the Re-union. Nor was this the only committee whose work was effective, but where all did their duty so faithfully it is hardly fair to particularize any single committee or individual, yet these pages must not go to press without thanking Maj. Levi G. McCauley, who was indefatigable in his efforts for the success of the "Round-up," and to him we are indebted for much of its success.

Early in June the following circular was promulgated, and, together with card orders for transportation, were sent to all the Comrades whose names had been placed upon the roll:

GENERAL CIRCULAR

FINAL "ROUND - UP"
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS
HARRISBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 24 AND 25, 1903

Headquarters, Philadelphia, June, 1903.

For the guidance and instructions of Comrades who intend to take part in the meeting of the old Division, the following information is given:

- I. All honorably discharged Comrades of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps will assemble in the City of Harrisburg, Penna., on Wednesday and Thursday, June 24 and 25, 1903, for a final Re-union.
- II. The Commonwealth Hotel, corner of Second and Market streets, is hereby designated as Headquarters during the "Round-up."
- III. Headquarters will be opened on Tuesday, June 23, and Comrades immediately after arrival will report to the Secretaries, register in the roll-book and receive cards for all the festivities.
- IV. A number of tents will be erected at Riverside Park, at the foot of Market street, and one tent will be assigned to each Regiment and Battery, as headquarters, where Comrades can meet for social intercourse.

- V. Bulletin Boards at Headquarters and at the Camp will be used to make all announcements and keep Comrades posted as to special events.
- VI. The following Regimental Battery and Company organizations have given official notice that they will hold their annual Re-unions at Harrisburg during the "Round-up:" "The Bucktails," J. Elliott Kratzer, President; Fifth Regiment, W. Hayes Grier, Secretary; Sixth Regiment, W. W. Gore, President; Tenth Regiment, W. W. Scott, Secretary; Eleventh Regiment, S. M. Jackson, President; Battery B, James A. Gardner, Secretary; Company D, Third Regiment, Samuel Davis, Secretary; Company H, Fourth Regiment, M. H. Van Scoten, Secretary; Company B, Fifth Regiment, J. G. Dieffenbach, Secretary; Company I, Fifth Regiment, Daniel Chamberlain, Secretary; Company A, Seventh Regiment, John I. Faller, Secretary; Pennsylvania Reserves' Association, W. J. Smith, secretary. Several other Reserve organizations will hold Re-unions, but their arrangements are not yet completed.
- VII. A Battalion of girls and a Battalion of boys, with their famous band from the Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School at Scotland, Pennsylvania, will be in attendance at the "Round-up."
- VIII. The Resident Committee have arranged special terms at the different hotels and boarding houses at rates ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per day. Comrades accompanied by their wives or family should secure lodging in advance, which they can do by ad-

dressing the Chairman of the Resident Committee, Comrade C. A. Spicer, No. 111 South Second street, or the Secretary of the Committee, Comrade George C. Kelly, 411 Walnut street, Harrisburg, Pa.

- IX. The Transportation Committee have arranged for a railroad rate of 2c. per mile for distance traveled in going to Harrisburg and returning, a card order for transportation is herewith enclosed and sent to every Comrade. Extra card orders for families desirous of attending the "Round-up" can be had by writing to the Secretary.
- X. The labor of distributing so large a number of card orders is such that some mistakes must unavoidably occur. Comrades will examine the card order carefully, and if incorrect report the matter to the Secretary at once.
- XI. Wednesday, June 24, a public reception will take place in the Court House, where the Reserves will be received on behalf of the State by his Excellency, Governor Pennypacker, and on behalf of the city, by his Honor, Mayor McCormick, which will be responded to by the President of the "Round-up."
- XII. At 7 o'clock P. M. an exhibition drill and other exercises will take place in the Opera House by the Soldiers' Orphans.
- XIII. A Camp-fire will be lighted in the Court House at 8 o'clock P. M., with an elaborate program prepared by the Program Committee.
- XIV. June 25, a business meeting will be held in the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M.

- XV. Excursions to Gettysburg are being arranged by the Transportation Committee at a low rate of fare, thus enabling Comrades and their families to visit the great battle-field.
- XVI. All meetings of the "Round-up" will be open to the public as far as admissible, but Comrades will use their tickets, as sufficient space will be reserved to accommodate the Reserves, and accompanying families and friends.
- XVII. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished upon application.

R. M. HENDERSON, President.

Attest: WM. H. RAUCH, Secretary, 1832 N. Camac st., Phila.

Harrisburg, Pa., was the principal point of mobilization of the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves in 1861, and it was here they returned in 1864 to be mustered out after their faithful term of service. The people of our Capital were hospitable then to an extent that will never be forgotten, it being well remembered how its citizens took them into their homes and made them one of the family circle. It was here that the Division separated, and it was here, too, that they were about to meet again, after a separation to most of them of thirty-nine years.

The advance guard of the Reserves—appropriately our Bucktail Secretary—made its appearance in Harrisburg on Monday night, and by Tuesday noon he had gathered around

him a force of clerks and headquarters were opened in Parlors A and B of the Commonwealth Hotel.

The sight presented in the corridor of the hotel was one which will never be forgotten by those who participated, and it will be a long time, indeed, until another such a scene will be witnessed in Harrisburg. This was the first time in a long, long period these grey and grizzled veterans were afforded an opportunity to get together and review once more the days when they were "boys in blue." All have passed the meridian and are only too rapidly traveling toward the sunset of life. At their homes they would be classed as quiet, earnest, thoughtful men, but here in this crowded corridor they are once more boys recounting the stirring incidents in which they had been active participants almost half a century ago. Their blood tingled, their faces glowed, and even one cripple "shouldered his crutch and showed how the day was won!" There is a bond of friendship among these Reserves, a love of man for man, which the people of Harrisburg, especially the younger generation, could not understand. They were crowded together in groups. They laughed long and loud at the reminiscences of camp-life, and wept when the memory of some fallen comrade was brought to mind.

Near the entrance we find Capt. John Jack, surrounded by a party of young men, giving them "war stories" as only this gallant old soldier and gentleman can. Over near the desk stood two comrades, one of whom was supported by a crutch, telling how they had lain side by side at Gettysburg the night before that awful third of July, the one shot through the body and the other groaning with a shattered leg.

Whilst scenes of this nature were transpiring in the cor-

ridors, up in Room No. 80 there was a meeting of the Executive Committee. It was a task to get them together, but after the hardest kind of work those who had so successfully managed this "Round-up" were corraled long enough to map out the business for the following day. What was done here, however, can best be told by the

MINUTES.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 23, 1903.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Round-up" of the Pennsylvania Reserve was held in Room No. 80, Commonwealth Hotel, this evening, President Henderson in the Chair, and the other officers in their respective places.

On motion it was resolved to hold a business meeting in the Court House on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and general meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., whilst the Camp-fire should be held in the Opera House in the evening at 8 o'clock.

On motion the President appointed committees to escort the special guests to the Court House.

Agreeably to this motion the President appointed Gen. R. M. Jackson and Capt. J. G. Beale to escort Governor Pennypacker; Col. E. A. Irvin and Maj. H. S. Lucas to escort Mayor McCormick; Gen. A. J. Warner and Maj. W. H. H. Gore to escort Mrs. Curtin.

A telegram was received from Mrs. Elizabeth McCall, the widow of Gen. George A. McCall, the original commander of the Reserves, announcing her inability to be present, owing

to sickness, which the Secretary was authorized to acknowledge.

A general discussion ensued as to the admission of the general public to the meetings and camp-fire, and after arranging other minor affairs for the morrow, the committee adjourned.

WILLIAM H. RAUCH, Secretary

Upon the adjournment of the Committee it was found that the excitement downstairs was on the increase, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the story of that great struggle for the maintenance of the old flag was told over and over again. Finally, many of the Comrades sought their beds, though quite a percentage remained up the entire night engaged in the swapping of recollections and anecdotes.

The morning of Wednesday, June 24, dawned with threatening clouds overhead, which gave promise of a steady rain, but it took more than this to dampen the ardor of these Pennsylvania Reserves. The incoming trains during the night and early morning brought Comrades with their wives and children from all quarters. They meet on the sidewalks, on the street crossings, in the hotel lobbies, and there is heart-stirring hailing of old Comrades and hearty shake of the hand.

Harrisburg is found to be beautifully decorated and bedecked with bunting. The Commonwealth, Court House, Opera House and Bolton presented a particularly fine appearance. At the latter hostelry the old "Bucktails" have their

headquarters and their display of bunting, banners and a large stuffed buck over the entrance is admired by all.

The ringing of the Court House bell at 10 o'clock A. M. gave notice that the first general meeting of the Reserves was about to open, and very shortly after the Court room was packed with the Comrades and their families. The meeting was called to order by Col. R. M. Henderson, the President of the "Round-up," who stated that this was to be strictly a business meeting, and that everyone would be given an opportunity to talk, but that it was not an occasion for "fireworks." Comrade Henderson paid a high compliment to Secretary Rauch and the Executive Committee for their excellent work in arranging for this Re-union.

Col. S. M. Jackson, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, reported that letters and telegrams had been received from President Roosevelt, Governor Pennypacker, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Hon. M. S. Quay, Hon. Boies Penrose, Mayor Vance McCormick, Mayor John Weaver, Capt. Chas. D. Sigsbee, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Hon. W. W. Brown, Gen. R. B. Beath, Col. George A. Woodward, Gen. Louis Wagner, John Hamilton, Linn Hartranft, Thomas G. Sample, Gen. Willis J. Hulings, Edward Bailey, Thos. L. Montgomery, Clifford S. Beale, Capt. W. W. Tyson, Max Weinmann, Richard B. Williams, Gen. Eli Torrence, E. R. Sharwood, Harry Weinmann, J. M. Worthington, Charles F. Hood, H. K. Lathy, H. J. Snyder, Rev. Daniel I. Odell, Mrs. Elizabeth McCall. Many of these were now present, and many more were coming. Besides over four hundred letters were received from Comrades of the Reserves, who, by reason of age, sickness and other causes, were unable to be present.

A message was received from Mrs. Curtin, widow of Governor Curtin, that it would be utterly impossible for her to be present, owing to ill health; when, on the motion of Comrade James R. Morrison, the Secretary be instructed to wire the following dispatch:

"The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, assembled at Harrisburg, tender their sincere regards to the widow of the Father of their Division, and join in expressing their earnest solicitations for her health and future welfare and greatly regret her absence at the camp-fire to be held to-night."

Maj. S. M. Dick took exception at the call for this meeting, saying: "This has been termed a 'Round-up' of the old corps; a term I heartily approve, but I object to its being called a 'final Round-up,' as it has been designated by our energetic Secretary in his printed matter. Those I see before me are still boys, and I predict for many of them forty-nine years more before the final roll-call. Why, then, should we make this the final 'Round-up?' I am in favor of continuing this organization until the last Pennsylvania Reserve has answered his final summons. I would, therefore, suggest, Mr. President, that we proceed to the election of officers."

The remarks of Major Dick were received with great enthusiasm, and half a dozen Comrades were upon their feet in a moment, during which excitement Gen. John P. Taylor and Col. R. M. Henderson were nominated for President.

As soon as order was restored Gen. Taylor was recognized by the Chair, and declined the nomination. Colonel Henderson was then unanimously elected President of the organization.

Maj. Levi G. McCauley moved that the Legislature be petitioned to erect a monument in Capitol Park to the memory

of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, the Father of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and that the President appoint one Comrade from each Regiment to serve on said committee. This motion was unanimously carried. The following Comrades were appointed by the President:

Seventh Reserves, Major L. G. McCauley, West Chester, Pa., chairman; First Reserve Rifles, Colonel Edward A. Irvin, Curwensville, Pa.; First Reserve Artillery, Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; First Reserve Cavalry, General John P. Taylor, Reedsville, Pa.; First Reserve Infantry, Major R. T. Coates, Chester, Pa.; Second Reserve Infantry General Horace Neide, Union League, Philadelphia; Third Reserve Infantry, Owen Jones, No. 1025 North Tenth street, Philadelphia; Fourth Reserve Infantry, Captain W. C. Besselievre, No. 1610 S. Twelfth street, Philadelphia; Fifth Reserve Infantry Captain J. W. Rhoades, Sunbury, Pa.; Sixth Reserve Infantry, Major G. W. Merrick, Wellsboro, Pa.; Eighth Reserve Infantry, Captain E. Eichelberger, Saxton, Bedford County, Pa.; Ninth Reserve Infantry, Colonel Samuel B. Dick, Meadville, Pa.; Tenth Reserve Infantry, Colonel A. J. Warner, Marietta, Ohio; Eleventh Reserve Infantry, General Samuel M. Jackson, Apollo, Pa.; Twelfth Reserve Infantry, Major H. S. Lucas, Williamsport, Pa.. The President, Secretary and Treasurer are ex-officio members of the Committee.

Comrade J. Boyd Robinson, securing the floor, asserted that the Pennsylvania Reserves had never been mustered out of the service of the State. They were sworn in as State troops, and almost immediately afterwards they were sworn into the United States service, and continued in that capacity until 1864, when they were mustered out by the Federal

authorities. But Pennsylvania never discharged them, and Comrade Robinson argued that they are to-day as much a part of the State militia as are the National Guard.

A communication was read from Mrs. Elizabeth McCall, the widow of Gen. George A. McCall, in which she stated that she had sent by express for distribution among the comrades a number of pamphlets, giving a report of the Seven Days' Contests, which it was the desire of her husband should become the property of the Reserves. The records were received with thanks and distributed among the Comrades.

On motion a vote of thanks be tendered Comrade Owen Jones for his thoughtfulness in bringing with him the original Headquarters flag of the old Division.

Chaplain McGuire, of the Tenth Regiment, made a ringing address to the "boys," which he concluded by invoking the blessing of God Almighty upon the survivors, and the meeting then adjourned to prepare for the Love Feast, to be held in the Court House at 3 o'clock.

About this time the Battalion of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School, of Scotland, Pa., headed by their excellent band, marched in exact time up Market Square, from the depot, and elicited much applause from the Comrades. Capt. George W. Skinner, the Superintendent, has furnished a detailed account of the part taken by these soldiers' orphans in the exercises which appears elsewhere in the book.

The great meeting of this remarkable "Round-up," however, was held in the Court House at 3 o'clock on June 24. It was arranged that admission should be by card only, but it was found utterly impossible to carry out this scheme successfully. Before the hour announced for the meeting to begin,

over fifteen hundred people had jammed themselves into the large Court room, while half as many more were on the street clamoring for admission. The music was furnished by the Soldiers' Orphan School Band, who crowded themselves into the small space that had been held for them, and marched with difficulty into the Auditorium at the head of one hundred and sixty-five cadets. Over the President's desk was a fine portrait of Governor Andrew G. Curtin. On one side of the picture was the Headquarters flag of the Division and on the other side the standard of the "Bucktails," shot, torn and stained.

At sharp 3 o'clock President Henderson called the meeting to order, and introduced Governor Pennypacker, who was received with tumultuous applause.

It is unfortunate that we are unable to present Governor Pennypacker's most excellent speech in full, but as it was delivered without notes we are forced to give it to our comrades in the abbreviated form as it appeared in the daily newspapers :

"It affords me as Governor of the Commonwealth very great pleasure to welcome you to its capital city. It would be an honor to any Governor to be permitted to greet the survivors of the Pennsylvania Reserves. I may claim some credit for a certain kind of association with you. In the town of Phoenixville, in which I was born, after the War of the Rebellion began, a company was organized to take part in that war. It afterward became Company G of the First Reserves, and its captain was John R. Dobson, who later became a Major General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. At the time of its organization a literary association of which I was the president gave up its room to a number of young ladies to make clothing for the members of the company about to start to the

war. Among those ladies was a dark-eyed maiden who is now making her home temporarily at the Executive Mansion.

"There was just one State of all the Northern States which had an entire division in the field. That State was Pennsylvania. That division was composed of the Pennsylvania Reserves. When it looked as if the rebel cause was about to triumph—when Lincoln sat worried in Washington, while a defeated army tramped the streets of the national capital—the Pennsylvania Reserves saved the Union. Seventeen thousand strong they went to the rescue when Lincoln called.

"I saw the First Regiment in its camp at West Chester before it started to the war and I saw you all again at the end of three years when you came home. All of one night I watched over the dead body of a first sergeant who was killed in the Wilderness. I was at one time commander of the Fred. Taylor Post of the Grand Army, named after the gallant Colonel of the Bucktails who was killed at the Devil's Den at the Battle of Gettysburg. I hold in my hand a book on 'Coast Defense' with annotations made by John F. Reynolds when a Lieutenant Colonel.

"When the Army of the Potomac won its great victory it was under the command of a soldier of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The brave man who gave up his life at Gettysburg was one of yourselves and that other great soldier who at Fredericksburg won the only success on that fatal day and reached the crest of the hill and who later succeeded in winning the most important battle of the ages, determining the fate of the rebellion, decided the fate of a continent and all humanity to come, I mean George G. Meade. He, too, was one of yourselves.

"You do well to hold these anniversaries and re-unions. You are all getting old. You bear the scars of your long service and your time is necessarily short. A grateful country recognizes your service. When you are gone your grandchildren will tell their grandchildren that you were members of the Pennsylvania Reserves."

The reference to General Meade caused a long and enthusiastic demonstration, the band taking a part by playing a lively air and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. When order was restored Maj. Levi McCauley presented to the Governor, on behalf of N. M. Larabee, of Emporium, a magnificent buck's tail, which the Governor received with thanks.

After a selection by the band, the welcome to the city was delivered on behalf of Mayor McCormick by John G. Gilbert, Esq. His Honor, the Mayor, was unavoidably called away from Harrisburg, and delegated Mr. Gilbert to take his place. Mr. Gilbert said:

Mr. President, Veterans of the Pennsylvania Reserves,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the unavoidable absence of Mayor McCormick, and, owing to the professional engagements of the City Solicitor who expected to represent him, I have been suddenly called upon to address to you, in the name of the citizens of Harrisburg, a few words of cordial welcome.

The presence of so many of you, after the lapse of forty years and over, in attendance upon this last rally of your famous organization, cannot fail to prove an inspiration to us of a later generation which is convincing evidence of the spirit that animated you when "in that dark hour that tried men's souls" you cheerfully offered the powers of your minds and the strength of your bodies as willing sacrifices for the preservation of the Union.

I do not believe it is possible for one who has never known the experience to realize or appreciate the depth and strength of the attachment that is formed between men who, for months, and it may be for years, have marched, eaten, slept and suffered together, and to you who so well know the compelling bonds of comradeship it will not be a matter of surprise that one of your number, who is hundreds of miles from here

and unable to be present, should have held you this day in affectionate remembrance.

Under date of June 10, Mayor McCormick received the following letter:

Grand Rapids, Minn.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of Harrisburg, Pa.:

My Dear Sir:—I beg you will grant me a favor, trusting it will not interfere with your duty or convenience.

I served three years in the so-named P. R. V. C., Ninth and Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. While it is impossible for me to attend the "Round-up" of that famous division I will express a box of bucktails addressed to you, and at the public reception, June 24, I trust you will present them to the survivors of the "Bucktail" Regiment, once the greatest skirmishers and fighters in the National army, as a lasting memento of good will and friendship to the officers and men of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM WEITZEL, Late Twelfth Regiment.

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to act as the spokesman of your distant Comrade in presenting these well-known badges of a distinguished command.

In conclusion permit me to say, that while you will find our city changed in many respects since you marched through its streets more than forty years ago, the welcome extended you by its citizens is as warm and hearty now as it was then, and we trust that you will enjoy your brief stay with us as much as we shall enjoy having you.

To these addresses of welcome Gen. R. M. Henderson, the President, responded as follows:

Governor of Pennsylvania, Mayor of the City of Harrisburg,
Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Pennsylvania Reserves gathered here to-day I thank you for these generous words of welcome. You

have done honor to the Nation's dead heroes in this welcome to their surviving comrades. It seems to me fitting that I may recall the patriotic words of welcome in the greeting our old war Governor Curtin gave to President-elect Lincoln. These are his words: "Sir, when conciliation has failed, read our history. Study our tradition. Here are the people who will defend you, the Constitution and the integrity of the Union."

This was on the 22d of February, 1861, when Mr. Lincoln was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States, when suddenly the situation became alarming. Open rebellion had been proclaimed. Treason was in the air, and the assassin did not hide his hand. Were these the words of inspiration! They were prophetic words. That was the gauge of patriotism demanded by the necessities of the hour, and the people gladly accepted it.

No time was to be lost. This city was to be a military camp. The Legislature was convened in extraordinary session to organize an army for State defense. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry—was organized under the Act of May 15, 1861. This was quick work, but it was none too soon. In the madness of the hour the South fired on Sumpter, and Sumpter fell. It was the summons to the great North to defend the flag, the Constitution and the Union.

Standing on the vantage ground of the present, we may look back on the early sixties. The Reserves soon learned that the best place to defend the borders of their own State and homes was in the front—in the face of the enemy. After the First Bull Run, when Washington was a beleagured city, a retreating army on its streets, the Pennsylvania Reserves were ready to make good the words of promise—"here are the boys that can defend you, the Constitution and the integrity of the Union." And an Army Corps unique in itself stood ready, as if born in an hour, fully equipped, to march to Washington.

Let me say here, that we lay claim to the proud distinction that the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, if not the very first troops, were among the first to arrive in imperiled Washington, after the great disaster at Bull Run. Never were troops more sadly needed then or more welcome than then. Surely the freedom of the city was theirs. And back of it all there was a mighty army—the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps marching on—hurrying to the defense of the Nation's Capital.

In less than three short months comparative peace and security were enjoyed in and around Washington, and our entire Division was ordered to cross the Chain Bridge, and to take possession of the sacred soil of Virginia. This order was received with wild huzzahs of the patriotic boys as they marched into "Dixie's Land." In a little more than a month the battle of Drainesville was fought by the Third Brigade, single-handed and alone, and a victory won that gave prestige to the Army of the Potomac, and inspired new hope in Washington. While this was the fight of the Third Brigade Reserves alone, McCall's entire division was in support and clamorous to pursue the enemy to the very gates of Richmond.

But we pass on. Come with me. I will show you the Pennsylvania Reserves in the very front of McClellan's Army—the Army of the Potomac. In the seven days' battle on the Peninsula, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. On the 26th of June, 1862, Thursday—a bright, beautiful day, and warm, very warm—I have reason to remember it—a general court-martial was in session. It was brought to a close by the simple announcement from General Reynolds—the president of the court—that each officer would return at once, and without delay, to his command. Within an hour the last tent of the Reserves was struck, and soon the first fight of the seven days' battle was on. General McCall and his division of Pennsylvania Reserves were intrusted with the defense of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac at Mechanicsville. And General McCall proved himself the hero of Mechanicsville.

These are the words of General McClellan: "McCall had held his own against heavy odds and his brave troops were within sight of the spires of Richmond." A comfortable morning's walk in the distance. To the Confederates the attack on the Federal lines at this point was a disastrous defeat. A rebel General, D. P. Hill, of no mean reputation, and on in every way competent to judge, thus sums up the day's work: "The result was a bloody and disastrous repulse. Nearly every field officer in the brigade was killed or wounded. It was unfortunate the crossing was begun before Jackson got in the rear of Mechanicsville. The loss of that position would have necessitated the abandonment of the line of Beaver Dam Creek, as in fact it did the next day. We were lavish of blood in those days, and it was thought to be a great thing to charge a battery, or an earthwork lined with infantry." "It is magnificent, but it is not war," was the sarcastic remark of the French General as he looked on at the British cavalry charge at Balaklava. "The attacks on the Beaver Dam entrenchments, on the heights of Malvern Hill and Gettysburg, were all grand, but exactly of the kind of grandeur which the South could not afford." I refer to this merely to assert the fact that the Pennsylvania Reserves were in the very front of the Army of the Potomac—nearest to Richmond—and that they covered themselves with glory—their enemy being the judge.

It was with sad hearts that the Reserves received orders to fall back. And yet the Reserves were equal to the occasion:

"In all the trade of war no feat
Is nobler than a brave retreat."

Whilst General McCall had so severely punished the enemy and made it clear that he could hold his position against any attack from the direction of Mechanicsville, it was evident to General McClellan that Jackson was threatening the flank and rear of the right wing of his army. General McClellan, in his report of the battle of Mechanicsville, justifies the order to withdraw in these words: "The position on Beaver Dam Creek,

although so successfully defended, had its right flank too much in the air and was too far from the main army to make it available to retain it longer. I therefore determined to send the heavy guns at Hogan's and Gaines' houses over the Chickahominy during the night, with as many of the wagons of the Fifth Corps as possible, and to withdraw the corps itself to a position stretching around the bridges, where its flanks would be reasonably secure, and it would be within supporting distance of the main army. General Porter carried out my orders to that effect." Now just here—mark this from the same report: "It was not advisable at that time, even had it been practicable, to withdraw the Fifth Corps to the right bank of the Chickahominy. Such a movement would have exposed the rear of the army, placed us within two fires, and enabled Jackson's fresh troops to intercept the movement to the James River, by crossing the Chickahominy in the vicinity of Jones' Bridge, before we could reach Malvern Hill with our trains."

Tell me—when Jackson with fresh troops, 30,000 strong, was threatening our right flank and rear, where was McDowell with an army of 40,000 soldiers, a promised part of the army of the Potomac, operating on the Peninsula in front of Richmond?

On Friday morning, June 27, as early as the gray dawn broke in the Eastern sky, we began to withdraw from the sad scenes, although silver-lined by success around Mechanicsville.

I confess, it did not occur to me that we were taking up the line of retreat—so well and orderly did everything move, the dead and wounded cared for, and the soldierly bearing of the men. It seemed like a march back to our old camping ground after a hard-fought battle, to dream of victory won.

The order came—again for battle. A new stand was to be taken before we crossed the Chickahominy.

The matchless skill of McClellan was equal to the emergency, and baffled by its strategy one of the greatest and most accomplished field generals of this or any other war—Robert

E. Lee. This battle was to be fought by General Porter, with the Fifth Corps, against terrible odds, and the line of battle was already formed when the Reserves arrived on the ground, and I am sure they marched into positions assigned them as steadily as if on dress parade.

General Seymour, in his report of the Seven Days' Battle, says: "The engagement commenced fiercely about 3 o'clock, and such overpowering numbers were brought into action by the enemy that it was soon necessary to send forward this Division (the Pennsylvania Reserves) in support of the line already engaged. Regiment after regiment advanced, relieved regiments in front, in turn withstood, checked, repelled or drove off the enemy, and retired, their ammunition being exhausted, to breathe a few moments, to fill their cartridge boxes, again to return to the contested woods. At times parts of the line would be driven from its ground, but only to receive aid and to drive the enemy in his turn.

"The woods were strewn with heroic dead of both sides, and multitudes of wounded and dying painfully sought every hollow affording even momentary shelter from the incessant and pitiless fire."

Through such scenes upon such ground, the Reserve Corps principally enacted its part. General Porter, who fought the fight at Gaines' Mill, in speaking of the conduct of his troops, says: "Not less deserving of praise were the divisions of McCall, Morell and Slocum, in their stubborn resistance to the oft-repeated and determined onslaught of their assailants, who vastly outnumbered them." None the less we fell back.

I recall with some distinctness the gentle slope reaching from our battle line to the Chickahominy. I can now see the little log building just in the rear of where the brave Captain Easton fell with his shout ringing in the ears of his brave soldier boys: "Pour in the double canister, boys; this battery can never be taken but over my dead body." The battery was taken—Easton's dead body was beneath it.

The battle had been fought and lost. The sun was hiding itself behind the horizon in the West. Who that was there does not remember the gallant charge of Meagher's Brigade of fighting Irishmen? The day was saved. The capture of General John F. Reynolds was keenly felt by his First Brigade, but the fact that he was a prisoner in rebel hands fired the martial spirit of the Reserve Corps, and nerved every arm to do and to dare to the end.

On the morning of Saturday, the 28th of July, the rest of the army, the right wing, withdrew across the Chickahominy. By this time we had learned that the army was heading for the James River, instead of going back to the White House on the Pamunky River, where the Reserves had left the boats upon joining the Army of the Potomac, and which had been our base of supplies. When on the retreat we naturally concluded we were going back to our starting point.

"The line of retreat," says Swinton, "to the James River passes across White Oak Swamp and the difficulty of the passage for the retreating army with its enormous trains was, at least, partially compensated by the barrier it opposed to reconnaissances and flank attacks by the pursuing foe."

Keyes' Corps was in the advance. Then followed the long train of 5000 wagons, with a herd of 2500 beef cattle, all of which had to traverse the morass by one narrow defile. General McCall was ordered to guard Hunt's Artillery from Trent's farm to the Quaker road south of White Oak Swamp. This train, including guns, cannons, forges, battery wagons and ammunition trains, with McCall's artillery and wagons, approximated a train seven miles in length. Jackson was pressing our rear. Longstreet and Hill made a detour flanking the Swamp and moving on the New Market Road. The Charles City Cross Road was a different road and perhaps only, at the point in question, a short distance from the point at which the Quaker Road crosses the James River. On these roads the army and trains were moving as rapidly as possible to the

James River. The bridge that Jackson expected to cross the Chickahominy was destroyed and the crossing in the swamp was stubbornly held by General Franklin. Lee's object was to join Jackson's force with Longstreet and Hill. In other words, Jackson was marching south and Longstreet and Hill were marching southeast, both virtually on the New Market Road, or perhaps the Long Bridge Road, having moved by several roads with a view of striking McClellan's line of retreat in our flank.

Our army and trains had passed and were passing on this road to the Quaker Road, where they turned off to the left and in perhaps five miles would reach Malvern Hill. Now, then, whilst Generals Franklin and Sumner were holding in check Jackson, Longstreet had reached within a mile of the intersection of these roads. Do you see? Could Longstreet have made this point in time our army would have been cut in two and Jackson within call, we need not speculate on the result.

Now, the Reserves approach, in my opinion, the crucial point of their unique and masterful existence. For what were they created, save for sacrifice? Here they were offered to save the Army of the Potomac.

Now, keep in view the importance of our position. It was to prevent Longstreet and Hill from cutting the Army in two—capturing our trains—uniting with Jackson and crushing McClellan's Army in detail. This was the primary object of our position—to hold in check the Rebel Army, till the Army of the Potomac was in position at Malvern Hill, on the James River. The order of McClellan to General McCall was to hold the enemy in check on the New Market Road until the trains had passed the Cross Roads in his rear. Here then was General McCall alone, confronted by 20 or 30,000 of the flower of the enemy, with about 7000 to hold a bay this united force of Longstreet and Hill. I say McCall alone, because General Porter says in his report that he had understood McCall was withdrawn from his Corps and therefore did not send him orders.

McCall made the following disposition of the force at his command—Meade on the right, Seymour on the left, and Simmons in the centre, and awaited the attack. I will let Swinton tell the story. "The force at the point of contact was McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves formed at right angles across the New Market Road, in front of and parallel to the Quaker Road. Sumner was at some distance to the left and somewhat retired; Hooker on Sumner's left, and somewhat advanced; Kearney was to the right of McCall. The brunt of the attack fell on McCall's Division."

This fight, although now overlooked, will rank in history as one of the decisive battles of the war. Contrary to the expectations of General Lee, McClellan again escaped and continued his retreat to Malvern Hill. The battle of Charles City Cross Roads, or, as General McCall named it, the battle of "Frazier's Farm"—he fought the fight and had the right to name it—this field was distinguished by the presence of President Davis. Just before the battle of Frazier's Farm, Mr. Davis, with his staff, arrived at the position then occupied by General Lee. I only mention this to emphasize the importance of the field.

But we are not here to fight our battles over again. I have taken the liberty to refer specially to Dranesville, Mechanicsville, and New Market Cross Roads, or Charles City Cross Roads, because these were distinctively battles of the Reserves, and upon them, and them alone, I would be willing to rest the valor of the Pennsylvania Reserves. And because I believe that a failure on their part on New Market Cross Roads would have been a disaster to the Army of the Potomac.

I cannot linger longer with the Reserves on many hard-fought battlefields. We may pass over second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, the running fights of Virginia, and of South Mountain, and Antietam—on all of these the Reserves were conspicuous for their unity and their bravery. They fought and fell—always in the line of duty. Their deeds have passed into history.

Comrades, come with me to Gettysburg. The soil of Pennsylvania is invaded. The Capital of the nation is threatened again, and the Capital of the Keystone State trembles within sound of the rebel guns. General George G. Meade, of the Reserves, is called to the command of a shattered and disheartened army only a few days before he was brought face to face with Lee's army flushed with victory and full of fight. The Army of the Potomac wavering before an advancing foe and staggering rearward had paused to take breath and fresh courage. It was under these circumstances that Meade voiced the sentiment of the patriotic people of the North. "The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion." In this, the hour of the country's extremity, the day of extreme peril to the State of Pennsylvania, the eyes of the loyal people rested upon Meade. The pure and loyal patriot, the brave soldier, the generous-hearted Meade fought on the field of Gettysburg, and won. And the Reserves—my comrades—were there, pushing in to save Little Round Top from the enemy. Bucktails, you mourn the loss of your gallant young Colonel Taylor. I knew him only to love him. Reserves, a tear upon the grave of General John F. Reynolds, who fell in the very front of the battle.

Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, won the day and made Appomattox possible.

But the war is over. What of the vanquished? We have no animosities. The boys in blue and the boys of the grey acknowledge now but one flag—the flag of freedom; one—in the liberty won by Washington; one—in the Union preserved by Lincoln.

The men who fought under Meade at Gettysburg and saved the State—who fought under Grant and Meade to the final overthrow and extinction of the power that assailed the constitution and the union, made up without invidious distinction, the grandest army in the most virtuous cause the world has ever known.

And now—well nigh forty years have come and gone since the Reserves returned their standard to the hands of Governor Curtin—the father of the Reserves. He received them with these words: "I had the honor to commit to your care these standards, which, tattered and torn, but covered with the evidence of lofty service you returned them in honor to the State to-day.

"You have done your whole duty to your country."

Comrades, the Pennsylvania Reserves will ever honor the name and revere the memory of this noble man. He never lost sight of his Reserves in the field or in camp—his fame will be safe in their keeping.

But to me and to you the most touching welcome—the nearest and dearest to our hearts, the State can tender, is in this whole-hearted welcome in the presence of these orphan children from your magnificent schools. They may tell of sadness, but they are gladness to our hearts to-day. They are the jewels of the State. Private griefs there may be—there may be stricken hearts among us. The unbidden tear may dim the manly eye—the dearest ties of affection have been sundered. But remember, our heroic dead—dead through the strife of battle—shall live through all time in the memory of a loving and patriotic people.

The sacrifice was costly, but it was not in vain, for "no price is too dear to pay for that which humanity cannot afford to lose."

Another musical selection was then given by the band, when Col. William Penn Lloyd, of the Cavalry, was introduced and delivered the following address:

Charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Fredericksburg, Va.,
December 13th, 1862.

By Colonel William Penn Lloyd, Adjutant of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, which formed the advance skirmish line on the battle front where the charge was made.

Lieut. General Thomas J. Jackson's report to General R. E. Lee, printed at page 630, Vol. 21, Series 1, War of the Rebellion, official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, gives the force against which the Reserves charged, and the effect of their assault on his line of battle, as follows:

First line, General A. P. Hill's Division; second line, General J. A. Early's Division and Jackson's own old Division; third line, or reserve, General D. H. Hill's Division.

His report of the artillery engaged at this point, all of which was brought to bear on the advancing Reserves, as it was stationed in a semi-circle and wrapped them in a belt of fire, is as follows:

"Upon the eminence immediately to the right fourteen guns. On the left of the line near the Bernard Cabins, twenty-one guns. To the right and two hundred yards in front of these and beyond the railroad, twelve guns," making a total of forty-seven guns.

He further states that this line "was supported on the left by Major General John B. Hood's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and on the right by General J. E. B. Stewart's Cavalry Corps, with its artillery thrown into such a position as to cross its fire with the forty-seven guns above mentioned."

This triple line of battle consisting of six divisions, and bristling on its front and flanks with a cordon of more than sixty cannon, including the artillery of Stewart's Cavalry Corps, was assaulted by a column of a little more than two small Brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves, numbering scarcely 4500 men, its centre pierced, its first line of battle broken, camps captured and held for thirty minutes—three times as long as Pickett held the Bloody Angle at Gettysburg.

So gallant and impetuous was this charge of the Reserves that Jackson supposed he had been attacked by nearly half of the Army of the Potomac. These are the exact words of his report: "About one o'clock the main attack was made by heavy and rapid discharges of artillery. Under the protection of this warm and well-directed fire his infantry in heavy force advanced, seeking the protection of a piece of woods extending beyond the railroad. Our batteries on the right played on their ranks with destructive effect. The advancing force was visibly staggered by our rapid and well-directed artillery fire, but soon recovering from the shock, the Federal troops, consisting of Franklin's Grand Division, supported by a portion of Hooker's Grand Division, continued to press forward. Advancing within point blank range of our infantry, and thus exposed to the murderous fire of musketry and artillery, the struggle became fierce and sanguinary. They continued, however, still to press forward, and before General A. P. Hill closed the interval which he had left between Archer and Lane, it was penetrated, and the enemy pressing forward in overwhelming numbers through that interval turned Lane's right and Archer's left. Thus attacked in front and rear, the 14th Tennessee and 19th Georgia, of Archer's Brigade, and the entire Brigade of Lane fell back, but not until after a brave and obstinate resistance.

"In the meantime a large force of the enemy penetrated the wood in the rear of the position occupied by the Brigades of Archer and Lane and came in contact with Gregg's Brigade. Taken by surprise, Orr's Rifles were thrown into confusion,

and General Gregg, in endeavoring to rally them, was mortally wounded.

"But the enemy was not long permitted to hold the advantage which he had gained. The second line came promptly to the support of the first. Early's whole Division, with the 22nd and 47th Virginia Regiments, were already rushing with impetuous valor to the support of the first line."

This is the calm, dispassionate official report of General Jackson, in which the effect of the attack of the Reserves upon his own lines would certainly not be exaggerated. How transcendently sublime must have been the defiant, resistless sweep of this handful of Pennsylvania boys to magnify to Jackson's cool, experienced, soldierly eye, their meagre ranks into "overwhelming numbers," "Franklin's Grand Division and a portion of Hooker's Grand Division." This charge of the Reserves may not be accorded as conspicuous a place in history as some others, as it was not the crowning act in the drama of a great battle, yet, by the cool, determined bravery and the dauntless valor displayed, it merits a place by the side of Marshall MacDonnell's assault on the Austrian centre at the battle of Wagram, and Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and this report of "Stonewall" Jackson places it there.

Occasions there are, veteran comrades, when memory's glance pierces the gathering gloam of two-score years and reveals, in thrilling vividness, scenes then photographed on our visions, and the present is one of those occasions.

It is December 13th, 1862—the morning of the disastrous day at Fredericksburg. Our army has all crossed the Rappahannock, and on the left, stands in martial array on the broad, open plain which skirts the river bank. Half a mile in our front, on those frowning heights, concealed by dense woods, are the entrenched hosts of the enemy. On our right the battle has been raging all the morning. Fierce assaults on Harye's Heights have followed each other in quick succession, but we have thus far been idle spectators. Hour after hour of

wearying suspense rolls by. It is noon, and we have a hasty cup of coffee. This is scarcely finished when a commotion is noted on the left of our line. Aids are galloping back and forth bearing orders. Regimental commanders are dressing their ranks and wheeling their battalions into battle line. Meade's Division—the Pennsylvania Reserves—is preparing the charge, to assault the enemy's position. To do this they must advance over an open plain, half a mile broad, and scale a steep wooded ascent in the face of a murderous fire from a concealed foe.

A heavy fog which had hung in dense, massive clouds over the river and meadows all the morning, begins to break away and the bright beams of the sun to struggle through as the Reserves commence their advance.

They are coming now! They sweep by the light skirmish line of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserves Cavalry. We return our sabres and sit there upon our horses, the living witnesses of their heroic valor.

In long straight lines of battle across the lowlands they hurry, steady and regular as if marching in review on parade day.

Winding over the undulating fields they move on at a quick, elastic pace until they reach the base of the heights upon which the enemy is posted. Then forward in sublime array they sweep until their long blue ranks wrapped in mist and the smoke of battle appear from the plain below to be drifting up a mountain's side and chasing the vapory clouds, as they roll along its frowning steeps. Forward and up, still forward and up, press those intrepid battalions. On their right and left battery after battery opens upon them as they advance, hurling shot and shell and grape into their ranks—but on, still on, they go. They meet the enemy's infantry in front. It crumbles before them. They break his first and second lines, and pursue his flying columns into their camps. There now they stand on the top of those heights, occupying the very position

the enemy held. But they are unsupported, and are struggling against fearful odds.

Firing to the right, firing to the left, firing to the front—how gallantly they fight! But their ammunition is nearly exhausted and no reinforcements are coming to their aid.

The enemy has rallied. His swarming legions on both flanks are rushing forward and encircling that little band of brave men. Their ranks are rapidly melting away before his withering fire. What was a double line of battle is now scarcely a skirmish line. No living being can stay there longer! Minutes seem hours to us who behold their struggle. They waver; their colors are going; they are retreating! The noble Meade, "superb in the beauty of his valor" that day, is galloping back and forth, everywhere in the thickest of the carnage, trying to stay the retreat; but musketry in their rear and cannon on both their flanks are pouring streams of iron death upon them, and, huddled together in little groups, they are fighting their way back. One of their Brigade commanders, the gallant Jackson, is dead; the other desperately wounded, and many of the regimental and line officers are dead or wounded; yet how steadily they move back, stubbornly, step by step, contesting every inch of the ground until ordered to seek shelter on the plain below; bringing back with them 300 prisoners and a battle flag of the enemy. They rally and re-form their lines on the spot from which they started less than two hours ago. How the dimensions of that gallant division have shrunk! Forty-five hundred brave men, full of life and vigor, and burning with heroic valor advanced in that charge, and but little more than twenty-six hundred returned. Eighteen hundred and forty-two—forty per cent.—answered not at the next roll call!

"Countless eyes have coned their glory,
Countless hearts grown brave thereby,
Let us thank the God of glory
We had such to die."

Colonel John S. McCalmont, of the Tenth Regiment, who is now 83 years of age, brought the exercises in the Court House to a close and the vast audience slowly made its way to the street.

After the adjournment of the meeting in the Court House the battalion of the Boys' Orphan School gave a spectacular drill in Market Square. This portion of the exercises was to have been held on the river bank where the tents were pitched, but the dampness of the ground induced the managers to make a change of base to the Square. The boys entertained a large crowd for nearly one hour, and their manoeuvres were simply wonderful.

CAMP FIRE.

Early in the evening the crowd made its way to the Opera House, where the Camp Fire was to be held and before eight o'clock every seat was occupied and standing room was at a premium. The decorations here were simply on a grand scale, and with the vast audience was a sight that will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to hold a ticket for admission.

The novelty of having the curtain rise on the girls of the Orphan School was something new to the attendants at the average Camp Fires, and the calisthenics by these little ones showed the remarkable course of training which constitute life at the institution to which they belong.

The following program was rendered to the satisfaction of all present :

- 1 Music Soldiers' Orphan Band
- 2 Address James J. Creagh
- 3 Song—"The New Star Spangled Banner".... S. O. I. S.
- 4 Address R. H. Holgate, 6th Reserves
- 5 Recitation—"The Veterans' Reunion" Mary Kent
- 6 Music.

- 7 Address Edwin Walter, Dept. Com. G. A. R.
 8 Calisthenics Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School
 9 Address, Thos. J. Stewart, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.
 10 Declamation—"Pennsylvania" Philip Johnson
 11 Address.

Soldiers' Orphan Band.

Comrade Creagh, in his address in opening the camp fire, spoke as follows :

General Henderson and Comrades of the Pennsylvania Reserves :

I am only before you for a few moments to say how glad we all are to meet again ; to rehearse a little of the story of the Division ; to glance in the most general way at some of the features of the great struggle for the Union, and to take my place again in the ranks. It is from the ranks and for the ranks that I want to speak to you for a little while—not long. We cannot call the full roll of the Pennsylvania Reserves to-day. There are now comparatively so few to answer. We cannot mention the names of all who distinguished themselves. There are so many of them. The Division as it lives in history is the record of their renown. It was a unique organization ; a complete army in itself ; infantry, cavalry, artillery ; in number about twenty thousand. There was nothing exactly like it elsewhere in the forces of the United States. It was organized under an Act of Assembly by the heroic war Governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin, first for the defense of the State, but liable to be mustered into the Federal service upon a requisition by the President. The loss of the first battle of Bull Run and the prospect of a long war made it necessary for the Government to summon large forces to the field. And so the Reserves were soon ordered to the front. It preserved its peculiar organization to the end of its service and its ranks were seldom, if ever, recruited.

Its first commander was General George A. McCall, an accomplished, experienced, chivalric and brave officer of the old regular army; the perfect type of an educated soldier and gentleman. Then there were Reynolds, Meade, Ord, Seymour, Crawford, also of the regular army, men of capacity and distinction; each of whose names recalls some particular scene in the great drama of the war. In the companies and regiments were men of standing and ability in civil life—lawyers, physicians, ministers, teachers, students, sons of solid farmers, skillful mechanics, bright young fellows just entering manhood. They were actuated by no sordid motive in enlisting, by no particular taste for a soldier's career; but by a passionate love for the flag, an intelligent understanding of the issues involved and a willingness to sacrifice themselves for an endangered country. They knew what the overshadowing issue was. It was the single question—Union or Disunion!

It was the central, dominating cause of the Union which summoned them and their fellow-soldiers; summoned all parties, all classes, all interests in the loyal States to its defense. There were other issues and controversies involved in the war; but this was the great first thing to do; this was the continuous thing to do to the very end; this was the duty that brought about the great uprising of the people.

If the unity of government could not be preserved all was lost. If that was preserved then the Government would have the power to do whatever became necessary to make a more perfect Union and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity. There was one supreme question to be considered before all others; to be determined before all others; the central commanding question all the time—can the Union of the States, the Federal Union, the unity of Government of which Washington spoke in his Farewell Address, be preserved?

Mr. Lincoln saw it instantly when in his inaugural he said: "Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy." And we would have had anarchy—anarchy of States and an-

archy of communities—if you had not stood between the Government and that impending calamity. If it had not been for you, and those who battled with you, East and West, this Government would have gone to pieces. Hence, it was not a sectional or partisan war on our part. The geographical feature of the war was not its real historical meaning. It was commenced by a section, a few States at first, to dissolve the American Union and to establish a new and separate government; the war of a section against the unity and existence of the old government of the fathers. And so, without distinction of party, the loyal people came enthusiastically to the support of the Union. There was a non-partisan army, to the surprise of the South. This was its first surprise; its first blow which was felt to the end of the war.

In our own Division, as you remember, among its officers and men were those who had been politically divided at home; but in the field they were united without reference to the past. Side by side marched and fought members of the two great political parties, Republicans and Democrats, with never a word of controversy, never a complaint that either was responsible for the war. Wherever else party passion may in time have sprung up, there was never any of it among us. We were a national army, fighting for a national history and a national existence.

I remember, as we came out of one of the battles before Richmond, Colonel Roberts, of the First, said to me: "There are about thirteen holes in the regimental colors," and then adding: "It is the constitutional number." It was singularly suggestive; a numerical coincidence which amounted to an identification. It was as if the old thirteen States that formed the Union and made the Constitution, the old flag of the thirteen States, had that day been struck at and that day defended. So it was that from Drainsville to Bethesda Church you fought for the old things of America and not for something new and strange; for the old Union, the old flag; the old ark of the covenant with the blessing of the fathers upon it and upon you.

Drainsville and Bethesda Church! Between those two

points you may read the history of McCall's Division; a crowded, famous history; long marches, arduous campaigns, great battles—some of the greatest in the world—defeats patiently and hopefully borne, victories brilliant with heroism, frightful decimation of numbers in sick and wounded, dead and missing; but through it all, in sacrifice and martyrdom, never a day when the Division was not willing to suffer these things; never a day when it would not have immolated itself if only the country and the flag could be saved. This generation little knows how deep down in the hearts of the soldiers of the Union and the people burnt the fire of sacrifice, the sacred ambition to suffer and to die, that not a star might be lost and not a stripe erased from the flag of the Republic.

Run over the history of the Division for a moment. Drainsville, fought on the 20th of December, 1861, mainly by one brigade, was not very much compared with future engagements; but at the time it was a victory needed to cheer the army and the people—a little gleam of light in the darkness that was coming across the Potomac. Then about this time of the year were the campaigns of McClellan on the Peninsular, culminating in the bloody battles of the six days before Richmond—those days of stubborn fighting, closing in a victory at Malvern Hill. As we stood that night on the crest of the hill and saw the advancing flashes of our artillery, there was a feeling among us that we were going into Richmond. It was the opinion of some of the ablest generals in the United States army that it could have been taken. And it is on record that General Philip Kearney, an old and experienced officer, entered his protest against the order to retreat to Harrison's Landing; declaring that "instead of retreating, we ought to follow up the enemy and take Richmond." But the time had not yet come for that. It was postponed, wisely, let us now think, to a later day. The second Bull Run might have been a victory. It was from no lack of fighting qualities in the army. The trouble was elsewhere. The great disaster which we met there, like the first in that vicinity, brought alarm and fear to the capital and the country.

At South Mountain, not long in its duration, but of importance to future movements, the Reserves under Meade won a striking success, and, to use his words, "upheld their well-earned reputation for steadiness and gallantry." You helped to fight the great battle of Antietam. Some of the ablest of our officers fell there and our total loss in the Division was, I think, a little over five hundred. It was not, perhaps, as complete a victory as the Government hoped for; but after the reverses we had met with and the general alarm of the country, it brought new hope and resolution to the people. It changed the face of things for a while. It was a great victory.

It would be an omission of a prominent event which occurred soon after that battle not to notice the final removal of General McClellan from command. If distrusted elsewhere, he had the confidence and love of his army. In justice and fairness, without controversy, without criticism, I simply quote to you an impartial comment upon the subject from the very able and interesting book of Professor Burgess, of Columbia University, New York City, on the "Civil War and the Constitution," and then pass on: "The only satisfactory explanation of the order of removal must be that it was the final outcome of the long course of misunderstandings and heated controversy between McClellan and the Washington authorities, and of the political jealousies existing between the Republicans and Democrats in regard to the command of the army. . . . What McClellan would have done in the next few days, if he had been left in command, can, of course, never be known."

Then came Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where you fought with all your old courage and determination. They were reverses, but only reverses after splendid fighting. The new commanders, Burnside at Fredericksburg and Hooker at Chancellorsville, of unsuspected fidelity and eager to fight, notwithstanding the gallantry of their troops, failed to win the battles, and disappointment and discouragement were felt throughout the North. The hour of triumph was again postponed.

But at last there was a victory, great and brilliant and far-reaching in its influence, awaiting the Army of the Potomac; and there was a man to win it, who did not seek but was selected, for command. Gettysburg was one of the historic battles of the world. Your part in it was referred to in these glowing words of that commander: "At Gettysburg the Reserve Corps enacted deeds worthy of their former reputation, showing that they had lost none of their daring and could always be relied upon in the hour and post of danger." And when the "muster-out" came Governor Curtin, speaking to you and of you, said so proudly: "Once you came back to Pennsylvania and then we all heard of Round Top at Gettysburg. When the rest gave way, we heard your shouts among the strongholds of the foe in that devoted country, and to you—to the Reserves of Pennsylvania—belongs the honor of changing the tide of battle there."

We are proud to remember that Meade, the victorious commander; Reynolds, the chief martyr, bravest of the brave; Crawford, of dashing spirit, and others not of our Division, like Hancock, Gregg and many more such men, all great figures in that terrific battle, were Pennsylvanians; that some of the soldiers of the Division were from Gettysburg and the adjoining counties, literally defending their own homes and towns against the invaders from the South.

The South never really recovered from that defeat. It was only a matter of time until Appomattox was reached, where Grant, with Meade by his side, closed the war. Your service with Grant in the campaigns of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church, brought your term of service to its end, although many of you reinlisted. You closed your brilliant history in the vicinity where you fought your first great battles under McCall.

It is of Gettysburg that I want to speak a moment longer. There were other battles in the East and in the West just as hard fought; other victories just as important in their military value; but no battle quite so full of all that the war meant to the

mind of the North and to the mind of the South. The battle of Gettysburg was the concentration of the supreme political meaning of the national conflict. In a high political sense it was prophetically the end of the long struggle of many years of agitation and conspiracy against the Union. The South never really recovered from its defeat. That was its most daringly aggressive attempt to destroy the Union. For this it had to do before it could succeed. To make secession successful it must first destroy. Politically it never was on the defensive. It was always in the Cabinet and the Senate and the House, and in the field at last, the attacking, aggressive party. And so there at Gettysburg was revealed more clearly than ever before the true historic purpose of its long struggle against the Union; the true historic issue between the two armies. It was not only whether Meade or Lee should be victorious on account of position, strategy, numbers and fighting. It had a larger, more enduring meaning. Through the fire and smoke of the awful conflict could be seen, even as in an almost visible embodiment, the distressed and anxious presence of the Union, never nearer to her children than when they fought for her on those three days in Pennsylvania; days when her existence and sovereignty trembled in the balance. There "the Federal Union must be preserved." The South had been left behind; Virginia had been left behind; State rights had been left behind, and Lee had come with his legions to lay waste a State; to destroy its capital and great cities and beautiful towns; to levy heavy burdens of tribute upon its people; to defeat the national army, and dismember the National Government, and build a new one of their own upon the ruins. For a defeated army, a despoiled Commonwealth, an impoverished and disheartened people, meant nothing else at that critical time than a surrendered government, a dissolved union of the States.

That purpose of Lee and his army you helped to defeat. You helped to make it impossible ever to be attempted again on Northern soil. You helped to drive the invader back to his almost conquered territory. Henceforth, as General Meade terse-

ly said, "it was only a question of time." All this was your great victory; his great victory, that will make his name immortal in the history of his country. No criticism, no neglect, no undue preference of others can ever rob George Gordon Meade of the glory of that complete and splendid victory which he won with his Army of the East at Gettysburg. He was the victorious soldier of the Union! The battlefield of Gettysburg in a high political as well as in a military sense is consecrated ground; a place conspicuously apart from all other prominent places of the country—a place specially consecrated. Let it ever remain so; monumental of a victory won for the eternal principles of government; the eternal, inseparable principles of Union and Liberty. Therefore, a memorial statue, as was recently and strangely proposed, but happily defeated, to be erected there to the commander of the invading army, would be an historical incongruity, a misrepresentation of the historical significance of the battle and the victory. There, if nowhere else, let the difference of purpose which divided Meade and Lee be kept clear and distinct before the whole country, so that there shall be no confusion, no obscurity, about the real meaning of the battle; the real meaning of the war. While both armies exhibited the highest courage and skill, both were not equally heroic according to the highest standard. There was only one true heroic side. Skill, courage, sacrifice are not the whole of heroism. As honesty is one thing and honor a little farther along, so courage and conviction do not always reach the proportions of supreme heroism. The true hero is more than a brave, sincere soldier. The moral element of a conflict determines its character. The truth and the right make the hero. The righteous cause made Meade and his soldiers the true heroes of the battle. Tried according to the standard of the South, who loved and followed him as never man was more loved and followed, Lee was a hero—their hero. But judged by the measure of country and government and liberty, he was not such a hero as should be commemorated on the battlefield of Gettysburg. And, therefore, we say without resentment, that

now and hereafter we must in the historic fitness of things and for the historic truth of things reserve that hallowed ground for memorials to the true heroes of the war—the defenders of the Union.

Every nation has its prominent centres of national achievement and experience. It was given to the statesmen and the soldiers of the Revolutionary and Constitutional period to create and construct the Federal Union; “to bring forth a new nation.” It was given to us of the second era to preserve it; to save the unity of government; “to give the nation a new birth of freedom.” It is given to the younger generation around us in this third era, with our co-operation, to extend, to expand the territory and jurisdiction of the Union; to make it “a government for all people.” Construction! Preservation! Expansion. Each with its perplexities and perils; each with its final triumph; each fulfilling a purpose of God. But I must not keep you longer. Only another word. When we think of what our old Division of the Reserves once was in strength and number; of what it is now; of what it soon will be, only a memory, something of sadness comes over us to-day. Glad as we are to meet again in regimental and company fellowship, we cannot but remember some things lost forever; cannot but remember those who are not with us; who are out of our sight. O! for an hour of their presence now! O! that we could see them all again, those brave and gallant men, standing here with us for a little while! O! that they could all be here to share with us the joy of this reunion, to help us to feel that it is the old Division in its full strength again, to salute once more the old colors, torn and tattered, but ever glorious, and then our reunion would be complete in its joy. Ah! but in a sense they all are here, as “a cloud of witnesses,” as an invisible presence! The glory of the Division is theirs and ours alike forever. Together we share the common history, the common triumph, the common safety and progress of the land for which the Division fought so bravely. And together comrades, living and dead, as the voice of one man, each for himself, in this army of brothers, we can all say as

the glory and pride of our life here, and, if it please God, hereafter also: I WAS A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC; AND MY DIVISION WAS THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Col. E. A. Irvin, of the Bucktails, and Secretary W. H. Rauch were loudly called for by the audience and made short addresses, when the Orphan School sang "Taps" and the large audience scattered to their various quarters and the curtain was officially rung down upon a most successful "rounding-up" of the famous old Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Payments to November
14th, 1903.

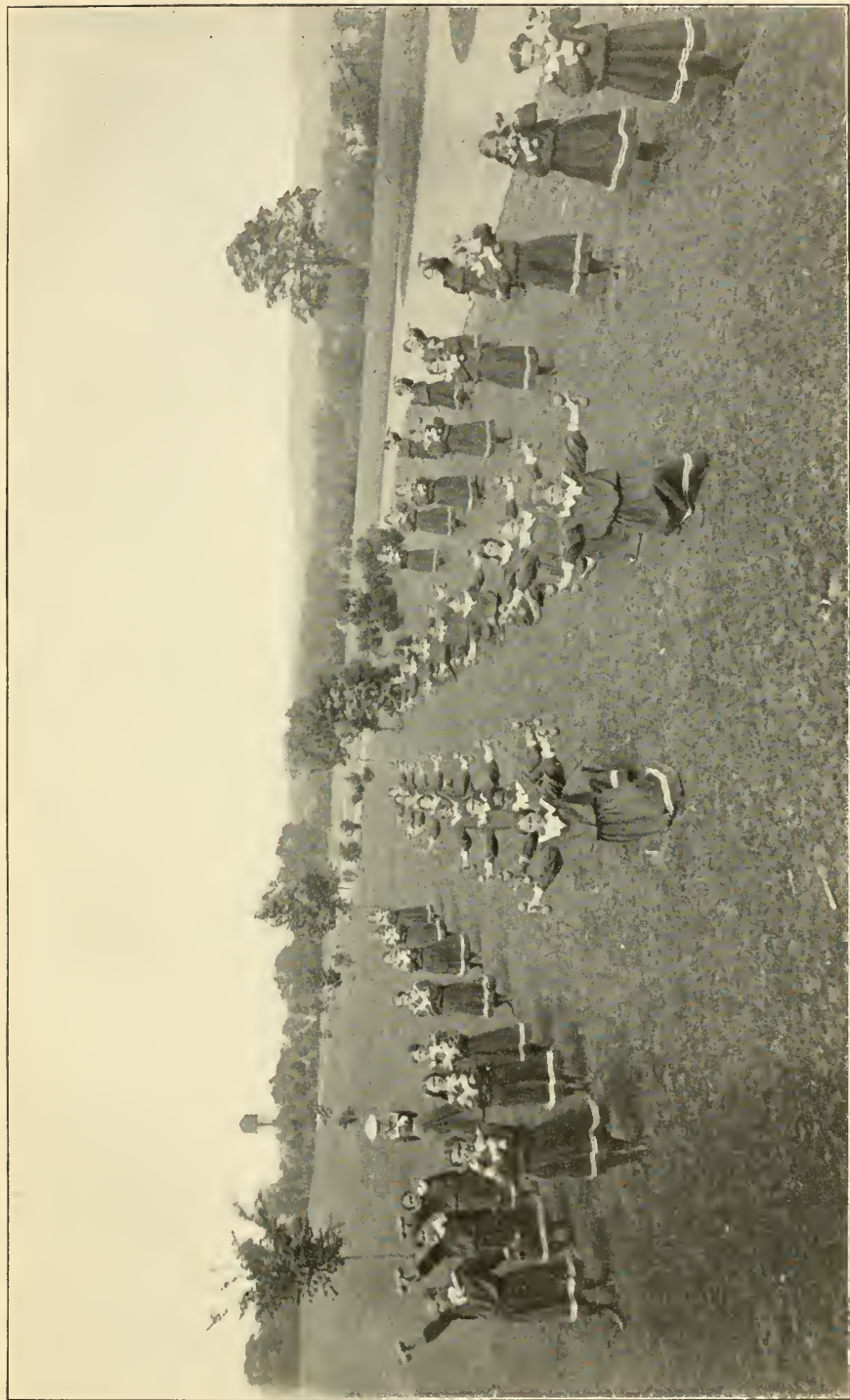
Amount received from 621 contributions, ...\$795.73

Amount disbursed to above date 430.58

Balance in hands of Treasurer to defray expenses
of publication and distribution of report of
round-up \$365.15

Respectfully submitted,

WM. PENN LLOYD, Treasurer.



CHILD'S DRILL—SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Captain George W. Skinner, the Superintendent, has furnished us with the following report of the part taken by the children at the "Round-up," and which proved such a fine attraction:

The Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School Band and Battalion, consisting of thirty and one hundred and forty members respectively, reached Harrisburg from Scotland about 2.40 P. M., where they were met by Gen. L. G. McCauley, Col. R. H. Holgate and others of the Pennsylvania Reserves and conducted directly to the Court House. All were comfortably seated in a section reserved for the purpose and gave close attention to the addresses of the day. The band rendered some patriotic selections in a manner that seemed to please the veterans crowded about them.

Immediately following the exercises in the Court House the battalion gave an exhibition drill on Market Square. The free calisthenics and rifle calisthenics given to band music seemed to call forth the most enthusiastic applause from those who witnessed the drills.

Col. W. C. Bambrick, assisted by Major H. C. Dinan, commanded the battalion and Prof. Charles Mentzer directed the band.

After stacking arms and resting in Russ Hall for a time the boys went to the Bolton House for supper. Shortly after 6.30 P. M. Captain G. W. Skinner, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, with Miss Jennie Martin, matron, and Miss Alice Small, assistant, arrived with one hundred and thirty-five girl pupils. Seats were reserved for the band and battalion at the camp fire in the Opera House, and the girls occupied the large stage. They were dressed in navy blue sailor suits, trimmed in white braid and made a pretty sight when the curtain raised, showing them in a position for their physical culture exercises. Looking into the faces of the Pennsylvania Reserves these little girls gave an exhibition drill that would have been a credit to any class and was a special commendation to the girls and their instructor, Miss Alice Small. Miss Mary Kent recited "The Veterans' Reunion," and Lieutenant Philip Johnson gave an oration entitled "Pennsylvania." Under the direction of Miss Anna Morton the boys and girls joined in singing "The Flag That Has Never Known Defeat," and the girls' choir sang "Taps." The children and their instructors reached Scotland shortly after midnight, tired, but happy.

MARKING OF CONFEDERATE LINES AT GETTYSBURG.

Considerable controversy has been provoked as to the marking of the Confederate lines on the battlefield of Gettysburg. In order that credit may be given where credit is due, we take particular delight in giving space to the following letter from Col. Wm. Penn Lloyd, which speaks for itself and conclusively gives this honor to one of our own Pennsylvania Reserves—that gallant soldier, General John P. Taylor.

Mechanicsburg, Pa., January 16th, 1903.

General John P. Taylor, Reedsville, Pa.:

My Dear General: I am happy to comply with your request of the 13th inst., by submitting the following statement in reference to the first steps taken to have the Confederate lines marked on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

On the 11th of August, 1885, ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin and President of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association and also then a member of Congress, General John P. Taylor, late Colonel in the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, and Colonel William Penn Lloyd, late Adjutant of the same regiment, left Harrisburg in the same car to attend a meeting of

the Pennsylvania Reserve Division Association to be held on the battlefield of Gettysburg on that day. During the ride to Gettysburg, General Taylor suggested to Colonel Lloyd that he should draft and present a resolution at the meeting requesting Governor Curtin to introduce a bill in Congress appropriating a sum of money for the purpose of opening avenues along the Confederates' lines, and marking the positions of their batteries, regiments, divisions, etc. Mr. Lloyd drafted the resolution, which was submitted to the Governor, who heartily approved of it.

At the meeting which was held that day on the platform above and formed by the rock overhanging Devil's Den, Mr. Lloyd presented the resolution. It was at first so strenuously opposed by several members present that the Governor, who presided, turned to Mr. Lloyd, who stood a short distance to his rear—none present, even the President, enjoying the luxury of a seat—and requested him to withdraw the resolution, as he feared it would destroy the harmony and fraternal feeling which had so long prevailed in the Association. But Mr. Lloyd declined to do this, and was heartily sustained by General Taylor, who stood at his back and urged him to push it to a vote.

After the discussion had continued for some time with much warmth, and some severe criticism, and covert reflections on the loyalty that inspired the resolution, Mr. Lloyd, in a brief statement, set forth its objects and purposes in such a manner as to turn the tide of sentiment strongly in its favor. The question was then called, a vote taken, and but one single voice was heard in the negative. Governor Curtin, with his accustomed energy and patriotic fervor, introduced a bill in Congress at its next session appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the

purposes named. The bill passed without opposition, as the measure had received the almost unqualified approval of the people. Subsequent appropriations were secured; and as the result of this initiative step of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association on that hot August afternoon at Devil's Den, we have to-day Gettysburg marked as no other battlefield in the world is marked, and standing as the pride and glory of every loyal citizen of our great and united nation.

Sincerely yours,

WM. PENN LLOYD.

January 16th, 1903.

I hereby certify that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are in exact accord with my recollection of the passage of the above-named resolution, and the subsequent results accruing therefrom.

J. P. TAYLOR.

“ROUND - UPS.”

—Quite a number of the comrades availed themselves of the cheap excursion to the battlefield of Gettysburg, arranged by Major McCauley’s transportation committee.

—Secretary Rauch has a few copies of General McCall’s report on the Seven Days’ Fight, which he would be pleased to send to such comrades who desire the pamphlet.

—It will be sad news to those who attended the “round-up” to learn that Mrs. Beetem, the stenographer to the secretary during the reunion, died at Harrisburg a few weeks after the meeting.

—Several regimental, company and battery reunions were held during the festivities, but no detailed report of the proceedings was furnished the secretary; hence no account can be given of these very pleasant little gatherings.

—Comrade Bates Alexander, of the Seventh Regiment, ignored the railroads and their two-cent rate in attending the “round-up,” as the following note, found on the secretary’s desk, explains:

“Secretary Rauch—I respectfully report my arrival in Harrisburg by bicycle from Philadelphia, with the Reserve colors flying. Please mark me present.—Bates Alexander.”

—The words “final round-up” seemed to grate upon the ears of the boys, and the enthusiasm ran so high that many would not listen to the word “final.” Very well, let’s have another by all means. Who will be the first to step forward and take the lead for our next?

—One of the best features of the “round-up” was the handsome manner in which the boys responded to the call of the Finance Committee to meet the expenses incurred. Not only has every bill been paid in full, but sufficient funds were left to pay for an edition of several thousand of this pamphlet.

—The flag room in the executive building on Capitol Hill was the Mecca for nearly all the comrades. It was a particularly popular rendezvous for the boys, as all the old battle flags are stored there, and many stories were exchanged. Comrade Enos Russell, of the First Regiment, is in charge and had a hearty welcome for all.

—That was a nice point made by Comrade G. Boyd Robinson, of the Tenth, in which he claimed that the Reserves were yet in the service of the State, since they were never mustered out. His suggestion that the Legislature furnish transportation to some camping ground, there to be mustered out, is a matter for future consideration.

—The Executive Committee of the “round-up” wish to thank the press of the entire State for their efforts in making the meeting such a success. The Philadelphia and Harrisburg papers all printed very correct reports of the gathering, many of these journals having special correspondents on the ground, who kept the wires hot in chronicling the news from Harrisburg.

—The following comrades of the Pennsylvania Reserves were made honorary members of the famous Bucktail Association: Colonel R. M. Henderson, Seventh Regiment; General S. M. Jackson, Eleventh Regiment; Major Levi G. McCauley, Seventh Regiment; Colonel William Penn Lloyd, First Cavalry; Major H. S. Lucas, Twelfth Regiment.

—The hand of the average old Pennsylvania Reserve is not as steady as it used to be when on the firing line, over forty years ago. This is notably so in his chirography, and considerable difficulty was experienced in deciphering some of the names that appear on the roster in the last pages of the book. No less than four proofs of the roster were read, and extra care taken to be as correct as possible. The compiler asks your kind indulgence if some few errors are found.

—The rain prevented Secretary Rauch from springing a surprise upon the boys that would undoubtedly have proved a great sensation. After the adjournment of the camp fire at the Opera House it was intended to invite the audience to pay an evening visit to the encampment on the river bank. Here would have been found a drum and fife corps, as well as a German band, with fires brightly burning and the "Bucktails" cooking coffee and singing the old camp songs. Everything was prepared to carry out this novelty, but the rain interfered and many visitors lost a good (tin) cupful of coffee with a hardtack for dessert.

Some little complaint was made at the selection of Harrisburg as a meeting place. These critics should bear in mind that Harrisburg is not only the capital city of the State, but the railroad facilities are of a superior order. Besides, there is more or less sentiment attached to it, as it was here the youths

composing the grand old Division were mostly organized for that great civil strife in the sixties. Was it not eminently proper, then, that the old men of nineteen hundred and three should assemble in the same capital city to hold what will probably be their final rally? While prices may have been a little high in some instances, the great success of the "round-up" made it quite a good investment.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCall, the widow of General George A. McCall, expected to be present at the round-up, but was prevented by sickness. Since the reunion Mrs. McCall has passed away, and we print the following letter the secretary received from her a few weeks before the meeting:

304 S. Tenth st., Philadelphia, May 28, 1903.

Mr. William H. Rauch:—Your very kind letter reached me last evening, and makes me feel a still stronger desire to be with you than I ever felt before. It is so pleasant to find those to whom the old memories are still dear. I am better and am taking every care, and do hope that I can accomplish it. My family also share with me in the kind appreciation you have shown. Perhaps we shall be instructed what to do, and to what hotel to go, provided it will not be giving you too much trouble. If my son finds it possible he will accompany me, or at least some member of my family. I will send the pamphlets. If I find that I cannot come I will write beforehand, but I hope to do it.

Most sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH McCALL.

ARMY STORIES.

The army of newspaper men in attendance at the "round-up" succeeded in resurrecting many good army stories that have never before been put in print. We reproduce a few of the many that were told:

"I remember when you boys went home," said a gray-haired man, with a Loyal Legion badge. "I was on Crawford's staff as an aid, and our time was up. General Crawford said stay, but I was only a boy and wanted to go home. The order came to mount for the general to take his last look at the division. I remember you, Joe, as the first sergeant of the right company as it passed, and my heart got in my throat. Finally came my company, and the boys all called out: 'Ain't you going home, Sam?'" It was too much, and I cried like a child. General Crawford said: 'Never mind, my boy,' and then there was a sound of firing, for the second day of the battle of Cold Harbor had begun. 'Where is the firing?' said General Crawford. 'At our front,' I answered, when he wheeled his horse and started on a gallop to the scene. 'Tell the colonel of the Sixteenth Maine to throw out a line of skirmishers,' he told me, and I rode to the front to deliver the order, forgetting that I ever wanted to go home."

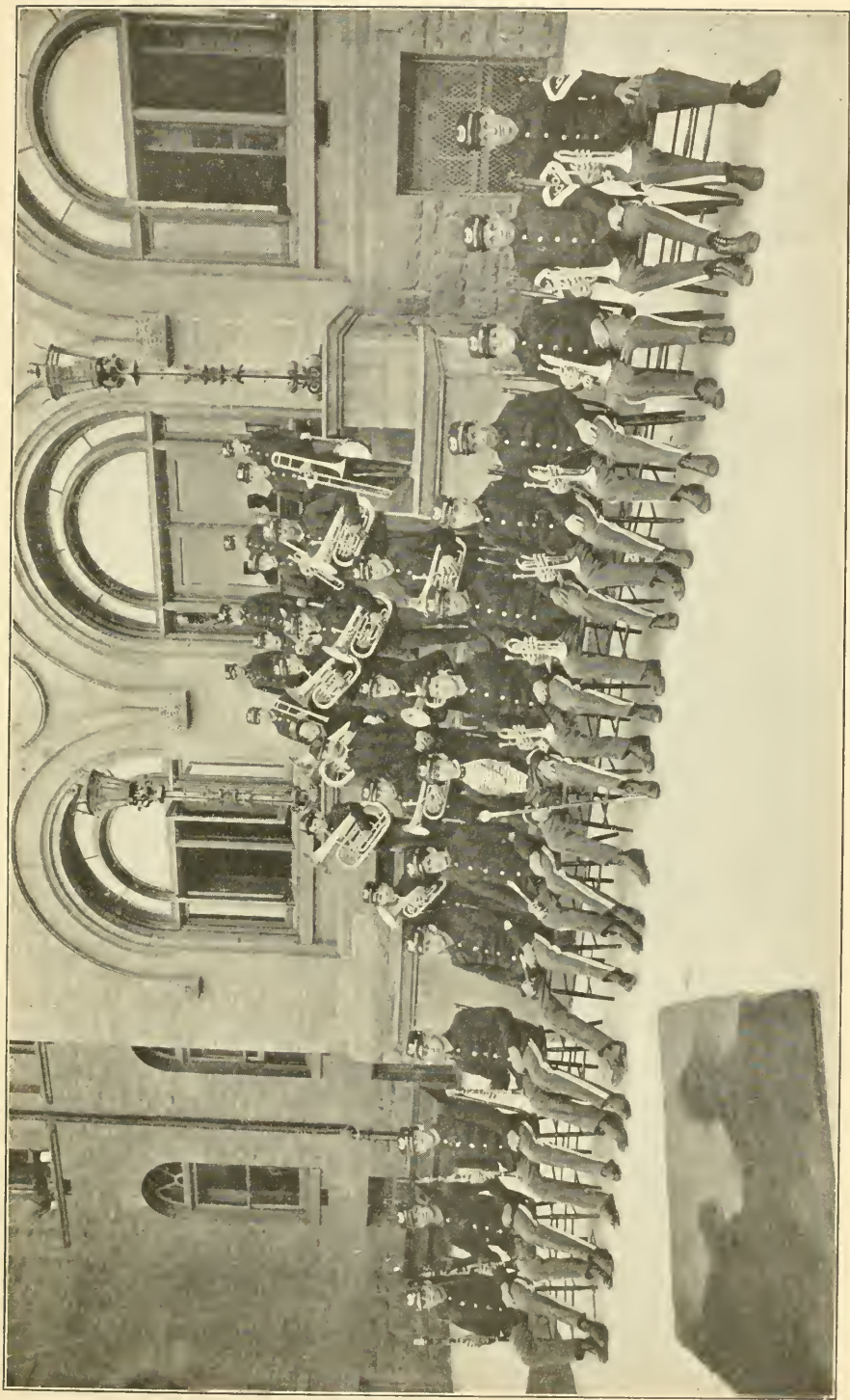
Among the throng was Sergeant Major William Baker, of the Bucktails, the most modest hero of the lot, but Colonel Ross Hartshorne said among the most gallant. "Say," said a Bucktail, "do you know he saved my life? I was perishing for a drink, having been wounded." "Well," coolly remarked Baker, "it was at Gettysburg, and we were lying behind the boulders, the fire being so hot that you couldn't stick your head out. The comrade wanted a drink, and I had a canteen, so I took several swallows and squirted them over to him from my mouth." "If it wasn't for you, Sergeant, I would have been dead," and the grizzled veteran broke down and cried.

How the stories of the deeds of the Reserves were retold is only known to those within the charmed circle of the men who served in the sixties. "Do you remember, Colonel?" said the first sergeant of Company A, of the First Reserves, to Colonel Stewart, who afterwards commanded the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, "when you charged across the wheat field at Gettysburg with the brigade? I was dead tired, having been on duty for three nights, and we were sent into the woods. I dropped behind a tree and saw that brigade go in. You might have thought it was dress parade, so splendid was the line, and every fellow looked like he was doing his best. And when the command 'left half wheel' was given it was done with a precision that was wonderful. That's when you struck the Fifteenth Georgia and got a lot of prisoners and a stand of colors. Hello, George; do you remember George, Colonel, a little bit of a wasp, who captured at that time a Georgian over six feet tall? 'Get back to the rear,' he said. 'But I might get shot,' said the rebel. 'Oh, no, you won't; some fellow in the rear will pick you up and have the glory of taking a prisoner. Get,' and George sprang again into the fighting line."

Born in Scotland, reared in the North and educated in the South, William A. Thompson, who now proudly wears a Grand Army of the Republic button in the lapel of his coat, found himself in the Buckeye State at the opening of hostilities between the States. He immediately enlisted in Company I, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and for three years and a half fought for the sake of the Union. Wounded in three places he returned from the war and settled in Reading, where he now resides. He is a member of Post No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, and came with the Reading crowd to attend the "round-up."

Mr. Thompson told last night of an incident at Gettysburg that happened when General Johnson's army was repulsed by that of General Hancock. "We occupied Cemetery Hill," said the old veteran, "and had a splendid view of the Johnnies when they came out of the woods. In a hot fight for about fifteen minutes we had showed them what we were made of and they had to get under cover. But many of them were captured. I remember when Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Sawyer gathered up a flag of the Stars and Bars and, throwing it around his shoulders started back to the hill, Colonel Carroll saw him and in a loud voice yelled: 'Drag those rags under your horse's feet!' The command had to be obeyed, but I always did think it went against Sawyer," concluded the battle-scarred hero.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BAND



ROSTER

Containing the name, Regiment and present post office address of comrades who took part in the Round-up, arranged by Regiments:

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
D. Brubach	B	1st Art.	Emsnuth, Pa.
E. Birdwell	D	1st Art.	Chester, Pa.
Wm. Q. Cable.....	B	1st Art.	Williamsport, Pa.
Bennewell Christman.....	B	1 Art.	Macungie, Pa.
Henry Frickman	E	1st Art.	Harrisburg.
Wm. Frederick	F	1st Art.	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Jas. A. Gardner.....	B	1st Art.	New Castle, Pa.
C. E. Hungerford.....	H	1st Art.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Geo. E. Kuntz.....	G	1st Art.	Hunters Run, Pa.
Henry H. Lutz.....	F	1st Art.	Reading, Pa.
Jerry Lyshon	B	1st Art.	Philadelphia.
J. H. Manlay.....	B	1st Art.	Shippensburg, Pa.
Wm. Minier	F	1st Art.	Riverside, Pa.
Harrison McCord	E	1st Art.	Lancaster, Pa.
David Painter	D	1st Art.	Steelton, Pa.
James M. Pennypacker.....	B	1st Art.	Philadelphia.
James Poleman	E	1st Art.	York, Pa.
Elias H. Robbins.....	B	1st Art.	Kingstown, Pa.
Luther Seiders	F-G	1st Art.	Reading, Pa.
Lewis D. Sheaffer.....	A	1st Art.	New York, N. Y.
John F. Shireman.....	G	1st Art.	Marietta, Pa.
D. A. Thompson.....	G	1st Art.	Huntingdon, Pa.
W. T. Wissinger.....	F	1st Art.	Tanorna, Pa.
J. C. Akers.....	E	1st Cav.	Johnstown, Pa.
Louis E. Atkinson, M. D.....		1st Cav.	Mifflintown, Pa.
Jno. M. Boice.....	K	1st Cav.	Boyer Station, Pa.
Wm. Baird	C	1st Cav.	Reedsville, Pa.
G. S. De Bray.....	A	1st Cav.	Orbisonia, Pa.
Wm. S. Craft.....	H	1st Cav.	Brownsville, Pa.
Almeron Chapman	D	1st Cav.	Emporium, Pa.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
L. T. Carpenter.....	D	1st Cav.	Lock Haven, Pa.
James P. Crawford.....	F	1st Cav.	Philadelphia.
Adam Downs	G	1st Cav.	Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Wm. Deniston	I	1st Cav.	Gastonville, Pa.
W. S. Dellett.....	C	1st Cav.	Milroy, Pa.
J. Q. Eby.....	A	1st Cav.	Altoona, Pa.
Jacob Feather	M	1st Cav.	Lebanon, Pa.
P. S. Fisher.....	L	1st Cav.	Reading, Pa.
Isaac Fornwalt	G	1st Cav.	Columbia, Pa.
Chas. H. Gardner.....		1st Cav.	Philadelphia.
D. Gardner	G	1st Cav.	Warren, Pa.
R. G. Howeter.....	G	1st Cav.	Steubenville, O.
John R. Hershey.....	A	1st Cav.	Huntingdon, Pa.
Wilmer C. Hall.....	G	1st Cav.	Lisburn, Pa.
Adam Hyler	G	1st Cav.	New Cumberland, Pa.
H. W. Kinsley.....	A	1st Cav.	Patterson, Pa.
J. B. Kinsley.....	A	1st Cav.	Berlee, Pa.
Jas. C. Kreitzer.....	G	1st Cav.	Everly's Mills, Pa.
J. W. Kline.....	M	1st Cav.	Dauphin, Pa.
Wm. Penn Lloyd (Com'tee), Adjt.		1st Cav.	Mechanicsburg, Pa.
A. H. McDonald.....	A	1st Cav.	Patterson, Pa.
D. E. McGinley.....	M	1st Cav.	Harrisburg.
Abraham Orange	L	1st Cav.	Reading, Pa.
S. W. Reese.....	G	1st Cav.	New York, N. Y.
W. H. Reese.....	F	1st Cav.	White Haven, Pa.
Jonathan Ryner.....	A	1st Cav.	Mifflintown, Pa.
J. F. Rodgers.....	L	1st Cav.	Reading, Pa.
Franklin Snyder	B	1st Cav.	Philadelphia.
Chas. E. Scott.....	M	1st Cav.	Steelton, Pa.
T. A. Snyder.....	D	1st Cav.	State College, Pa.
Aaron Snell	G	1st Cav.	Harrisburg.
John T. Stenett.....	A	1st Cav.	Patterson, Pa.
John P. Taylor.....		1st Cav.	Reedsville, Pa.
A. P. Wanger.....	C	1st Cav.	Milroy, Pa.
S. S. Wilson.....	A	1st Cav.	Altoona, Pa.
Joel M. Barben.....	H	Bucktails	Philadelphia.
E. L. Brookins.....	G	Bucktails	Caledonia, Pa.
Robert Brotz	I	Bucktails	Philadelphia.
I. G. Black.....	B	Bucktails	Philadelphia.
H. C. Bailey.....	G	Bucktails	Mansfield, Pa.
John Coulter	K	Bucktails	Reedsville, Pa.
Jacob Cramer	H	Bucktails	Chicago, Ills.
James Coyle	H	Bucktails	Lebanon, Pa.
James C. Cummings.....	G	Bucktails	Philadelphia.
John Dugan	F	Bucktails	Mauch Chunk, Pa.
W. B. Duddy.....	H	Bucktails	Philadelphia.
John A. Fissel.....	B	Bucktails	Duncannon, Pa.

PENNA. RESERVES AT HARRISBURG.

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NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
W. H. D. Hatton, Chaplain.....		Bucktails	Harrisburg.
J. K. Henry.....	K	Bucktails	Rowles, Pa.
R. M. Humphreys.....	D	Bucktails	Sharpsburg, Pa.
Lewis Hoover.....	K	Bucktails	Lock Haven, Pa.
Jacob Huck.....	E	Bucktails	Lock Haven, Pa.
John Hood.....	B	Bucktails	Duncannon, Pa.
Isalah Hartzell.....	B	Bucktails	Dellville, Pa.
J. G. Hill.....	K	Bucktails	Terrace Park, O.
W. A. Holland.....	B	Bucktails	Duncannon, Pa.
E. A. Irvin.....	K	Bucktails.	Curwensville, Pa.
Wm. H. H. Irwin.....	B	Bucktails	Philadelphia.
Sheldon Jewett.....	I	Bucktails	Custer City, Pa.
N. Y. Jones.....	B	Bucktails	Williamsport, Pa.
F. F. Kirk.....	C	Bucktails	Williamsport, Pa.
J. E. Kratzer.....	K	Bucktails	Curwensville, Pa.
T. B. Lewis.....	B	Bucktails	Ittenova, Pa.
Thos. B. Maines.....	H	Bucktails	Harrisburg.
J. C. Meck.....	B	Bucktails	New Bloomfield, Pa.
Chas. Medlar.....	F	Bucktails	South Bethlehem, Pa.
J. McCloud.....	B	Bucktails	Speecheville, Pa.
Wm. Pressley.....	B	Bucktails	Harrisburg.
Jno. Pennell.....	B	Bucktails	Harrisburg.
J. F. Parsons.....		Bucktails	Emporium, Pa.
William H. Rauch.....	F	Bucktails	Philadelphia.
Thos. H. Ryan.....	G	Bucktails	Kane, Pa.
Sherwood Simmons.....	I	Bucktails	Columbus, Pa.
A. Shatto.....	B	Bucktails	Williamsport, Pa.
Levi Seward.....	B	Bucktails	Kendall Creek, Pa.
Reuben Seiler.....	B	Bucktails	Carlisle, Pa.
T. J. Stephenson.....	G	Bucktails	Rolfe, Pa.
Chas. F. Urban.....	H	Bucktails	Lebanon, Pa.
R. B. Valentine.....	B	Bucktails	Duncannon, Pa.
J. M. Vanzandt.....	B	Bucktails	Middleburgh, Pa.
Christian Wanzel.....	G	Bucktails	Paoli, Pa.
D. F. Williams.....	K	Bucktails	Fleming, Pa.
B. F. Wright.....	C	Bucktails.	Smethport, Pa.
H. C. White.....	H	Bucktails	Kennett Square, Pa.
Edwin Yunkin.....	H	Bucktails	Mortonville, Pa.
Jacob Baker.....	I	1st	Hatton, Pa.
T. J. Bretz.....	B	1st	Harrisburg.
John Beamiger.....	G	1st	Churchtown, Pa.
C. A. Burkholder.....	H	1st	Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.
B. J. Carpenter.....	A	1st	Harrisburg.
Peter Cummings.....	D	1st	Chambersburg, Pa.
E. B. Cope.....	I	1st	Gettysburg, Pa.
Jos. R. T. Coates.....	C	1st	Chester, Pa.
A. S. Cresswell.....	G	1st	Carltown, Pa.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
Jas. J. Creigh.....	A	1st	West Chester, Pa.
H. P. Cornman.....	I	1st	Middlesex, Pa.
Geo. C. Carson.....	K	1st	Uriah, Pa.
George W. Cypher.....	G	1st	Saxton, Pa.
H. K. Danner.....	K	1st	York, Pa.
Joseph B. Darlington.....	A	1st	West Chester, Pa.
Frederick Davis	D	1st	Reading, Pa.
Isaac Dennis	G	1st	Reading, Pa.
H. J. Fauns.....	K	1st	Uriah, Pa.
John Fisher.....	A	1st	Landenburg, Pa.
Aaron Frolick	D	1st	Lancaster, Pa.
John P. Fritz.....	H	1st	Newport, Pa.
Emanuel R. Fry.....	B	1st	Glenrock, Pa.
M. S. Gates.....	F	1st	Lakeview, Pa.
Wm. Gray	F	1st	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Isaac Gorgas	I	1st	Bloserville, Pa.
Chas. G. Gilbert.....	K	1st	Gettysburg, Pa.
Jos. Griffiths	D	1st	Lucknow, Pa.
C. Hamilton	K	1st	Gettysburg, Pa.
Phillip L. Houck.....	K	1st	Gettysburg, Pa.
Jno. B. De Hoff.....	I	1st	Carlisle, Pa.
P. M. Heiser.....	B	1st	Womleysburg, Pa.
Passmore W. Hoopes.....	A	1st	West Chester, Pa.
S. K. Herr.....	D	1st	Westminster, Md.
H. G. Helstand.....	B	1st	Lancaster, Pa.
Geo. W. Horner.....	B	1st	Norristown, Pa.
W. T. Jobe.....	K	1st	York Springs, Pa.
Joseph James	A	1st	West Chester, Pa.
J. A. Jacobs.....	A	1st	Patterson, Pa.
Albert Kelly	H	1st	Carlisle, Pa.
Jacob Kintz	I	1st	New Kingstown, Pa.
Daniel Kauffman	D	1st	Harrisburg.
J. W. Kise.....	D	1st	Washington, Pa.
C. B. King.....	D	1st	New Freedom, Pa.
Wm. Klineyoung	D	1st	Reading, Pa.
Wm. McCoy	G	1st	Phoenixville, Pa.
F. B. McDonel.....	D	1st	Harrisburg.
Thos. McCann	A	1st	Sunbury, Pa.
H. N. Minnigh.....	K	1st	Altoona, Pa.
W. M. Matlack.....	A	1st	Malvern, Pa.
Henry Miller	H	1st	Carlisle Springs, Pa.
S. K. Ohmit.....	D	1st	Williamsport, Pa.
G. W. Pensyl.....	K	1st	Gettysburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Palmer.....	A	1st	Philadelphia.
G. W. Pencyl.....	K	1st	Gettysburg, Pa.
H. R. Rltner.....	I	1st	Harrisburg.
J. K. Robinson.....	A	1st	Mifflintown, Pa.
Samuel Rinier	E	1st	Timicula, Pa.

PENNA. RESERVES AT HARRISBURG.

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NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
A. H. Rhoads.....	K	1st	York, Pa.
Lewis A. Rauch.....	B	1st	Lancaster, Pa.
Enos M. Russell.....	A	1st	Harrisburg.
John W. Rohrback.....	F	1st	Hollidaysburg, Pa.
M. N. Smith.....	G	1st	Marlboro, N. J.
John Sourbell	D	1st	Lancaster, Pa.
W. W. Stewart.....	K	1st	Chambersburg, Pa.
Levi Smith	A	1st	Pomroy, Pa.
P. L. Sprecher.....	B	1st	Lancaster, Pa.
W. D. Stauffer.....	B	1st	Lancaster, Pa.
Harry H. Swope.....	H	1st	Mapleton Depot, Pa.
Fred. A. Tencate.....		1st	Phoenixville, Pa.
Wm. H. Trimmer.....	K	1st	Mechanicsburg, Pa.
W. H. Turner.....	A	1st	West Chester, Pa.
H. C. Ulman.....	A	1st	Springdale, Colo.
John W. Urban.....	D	1st	Conestoga, Pa.
Wm. Walker	H	1st	Carlisle, Pa.
Robt. Wertz	D	1st	Washington, Pa.
B. F. Woodland.....	G	1st	Norristown, Pa.
Rees Welsh	A	1st	Philadelphia.
W. H. K. Bush.....	G	2d	Reading, Pa.
John Hart	G	2d	Smithville, Pa.
John H. Jack.....	B	2d	New York, N. Y.
Geo. W. Mingno.....	K	2d	Pittsburg, East End.
Jas. F. Morrison.....	K	2d	Philadelphia.
Chas. W. Nickert.....	C	2d	Philadelphia.
J. B. Reid.....	F	2d	Frankstown, Pa.
J. F. Wright.....	F	2d	Mapletown, Pa.
Chas. Boas	I	3d	Lancaster, Pa.
Lewis R. Burns.....	H	3d	Morrisville, Pa.
T. D. Boone.....	D	3d	Lewisburg, Pa.
Samuel Davis	D	3d	Reading, Pa.
J. P. Danth.....	F	3d	Reading, Pa.
Wm. H. Ellis.....	D	3d	Harrisburg.
B. F. Fisher.....	H	3d	Valley Forge, Pa.
Albert Flanagan	C	3d	Reading, Pa.
Henry Geiger	D	3d	Geiger's Mills, Pa.
Geo. W. Grady.....	C	3d	Norristown, Pa.
Henry Hoffman	D	3d	Harrisburg.
John Hodapp	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
Henry A. Harner.....	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
Harrison Harbach	A	3d	Clearfield, Pa.
Owen Jones	K	3d	Philadelphia.
W. K. Leaman.....	D	3d	Reading, Pa.
Stewart MacDonald	G	3d	Philadelphia.
Heber McCord	D	3d	Elverson, Pa.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
Chas. F. Neeb.....	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
H. J. Richards.....	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
Wm. J. Smith.....	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
R. G. Scarlett.....	D	3d	Reading, Pa.
N. G. Sheeder.....	D	3d	Stowe, Pa.
Amos N. Seitzinger.....	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
E. Sellers	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
Wm. Vansant	I	3d	Asbury Park, N. J.
Benj. F. Walk.....	D	3d	Reading, Pa.
Chas. Weber	A	3d	Reading, Pa.
Jno. Anderson	H	4th	Bolivar, Mo.
John Brehm	E	4th	Williamsport, Pa.
John Rees	K	4th	Pottstown, Pa.
Chas. M. Egner.....	A	4th	Baltimore, Md.
L. H. Evans.....	K	4th	Font, Pa.
James P. Gay.....	H	4th	Montrose, Pa.
Thos. L. Gest.....	K	4th	Font, Pa.
Charles A. Kenyon.....	H	4th	New Milford, Pa.
John Kugler	K	4th	Duncannon, Pa.
F. C. Loomis.....	D	4th	Coatesville, Pa.
Wm Mette	E	4th	Williamsport, Pa.
Alex. F. Nicholas.....	G	4th	Philadelphia.
Alfred Pearson	D	4th	Bristol, Pa.
M. H. Van Scoten.....	H	4th	Montrose, Pa.
A. T. Sweet.....	H	4th	Harford, Pa.
Isidore Tomlinson	C	4th	Norristown, Pa.
Lewis Welker	E	4th	Williamsport, Pa.
Hiram Bardle	F	5th	Williamsport, Pa.
Joseph Becher	H	5th	New Columbia, Pa.
John O. Brooks.....	A	5th	Linden, Pa.
S. I. Burge.....	C	5th	Clearfield, Pa.
W. B. Beamer.....	C	5th	Philipsburg, Pa.
Wm. F. Bostick.....	K	5th	Harrisburg.
Thos. Chamberlain	D	5th	Philadelphia.
Daniel Chamberlain	I	5th	Warriors Mark, Pa.
Jacob Cronister	I	5th	Warriors Mark, Pa.
T. C. Cowden.....	A	5th	Williamsport, Pa.
A. K. Carothers.....	H	5th	Newberry, Pa.
Jacob Cole	B	5th	Paxonsynns, Pa.
S. Calwell	H	5th	Corry, Pa.
Jas. Duffy	B	5th	Northumberland, Pa.
J. W. Flook.....	A	5th	Salladaysburg, Pa.
John Fleegle	B	5th	Ryot, Pa.
And. Farnsworth	A	5th	Johnstown, Pa.
Frank Fulmer	F	5th	Williamsport, Pa.
Geo. Gensimore	H	5th	Latrobe, Pa.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
W. Hays Grier.....	A	5th	Columbia, Pa.
R. H. Grier.....	A	5th	Jersey Shore, Pa.
J. H. De Haas.....	C	5th	Kerrmoor, Pa.
E. B. Hughes.....	B	5th	Washington, D. C.
D. I. Hawk.....	B	5th	Reading, Pa.
Geo. Irwine.....	D	5th	Milton, Pa.
Carl C. Jones.....	B	5th	Northumberland, Pa.
J. M. Kerr.....	H	5th	Milton, Pa.
George C. Kelly.....	D	5th	Lewisburg, Pa.
J. C. Lloyd.....	B	5th	Northumberland, Pa.
Anson Long.....	H	5th	Milton, Pa.
John H. McNally.....	D	5th	Lock Haven, Pa.
J. A. McPherran.....		5th	Philadelphia.
M. L. Morgan, Band.....		5th	Northumberland, Pa.
John Murphy.....	H	5th	Pottstown, Pa.
W. H. Morgan.....	B	5th	Northumberland, Pa.
D. H. Miller.....	G	5th	Altoona, Pa.
Geo. E. Parker.....	A	5th	Philipsburg, Pa.
W. C. Patterson.....	I	5th	State College, Pa.
J. M. Rhoads.....	H	5th	Sunbury, Pa.
T. B. Reed.....	B	5th	Lewistown, Pa.
Jacob Renner.....	D	5th	Northumberland, Pa.
Evan Russel.....	A	5th	Williamsport, Pa.
S. A. Reed.....	D	5th	Lewisburg, Pa.
Gotlob Rabold.....	I	5th	Warrior's Mark, Pa.
John Ripple.....	D	5th	Lancaster, Pa.
W. L. Ritter.....	H	5th	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Schock.....	D	5th	Mifflinburg, Pa.
Wm. L. Smedley.....	K	5th	Marietta, Pa.
C. W. Scout.....	B	5th	Harrisburg.
John M. Scout.....	B	5th	Pilot Knob, Ind.
D. L. Travis.....	B	5th	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
D. B. Vankirk.....	B	5th	Washington, D. C.
Peter Vandling.....	B	5th	Northumberland, Pa.
William Williams.....	F	5th	Shamokin, Pa.
Jas. Auchey.....	B	6th	Pottstown, Pa.
H. C. Bowman.....	A	6th	Orangeville, Pa.
Joseph F. Burbank.....	I	6th	West Pullman, Ills.
Geo. Bessor.....	D	6th	Chambersburg, Pa.
Jas. Bowman.....	B	6th	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wm. M. Currey.....	G	6th	Union Deposit, Pa.
H. J. Conner.....	A	6th	Orangeville, Pa.
Wm. H. Conroy.....	G	6th	Altoona, Pa.
Isaac Decker.....	B	6th	Pottstown, Pa.
W. D. Dickson.....		6th	St. Thomas, Pa.
J. H. Demming.....	K	6th	Harrisburg.
Jacob A. Embick.....	G	6th	Middletown, Pa.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
Daniel Ely	I	6th	Hollenbuck, Pa.
Chas. S. Fornwald.....	A	6th	Bloomsburg, Pa.
F. M. Forrest.....	C	6th	Malabar, Fla.
L. L. Forest.....	F	6th	East Smithfield, Pa.
S. J. Fritcher.....	F	6th	Syracuse, N. Y.
C. S. Furman.....	A	6th	Bloomsburg, Pa.
W. H. H. Gore.....		6th	Sayre, Pa.
Geo. W. Gray.....	G	6th	Middletown, Pa.
William Hollingshead	A	6th	Sayre, Pa.
D. D. Holiday.....	H	6th	Wellsboro, Pa.
James Hazlett	H	6th	Wellsboro, Pa.
R. H. Holgate	K	6th	Seranton, Pa.
Jonas H. Hughes.....	A	6th	Lime Ridge, Pa.
Sylvester Hower	A	6th	Catawissa, Pa.
Alexander Ives	K	6th	West Chester, Pa.
A. B. Jameson.....	A	6th	Washington, D. C.
Alonzo Jacoby	A	6th	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
J. M. Kramer.....	I	6th	Athens, Pa.
Emanuel Kurtz	A	6th	Allegheny Pa.
Burton L. Keeney.....	I	6th	Sciotavale, Pa.
H. B. Lewis.....	A	6th	Plymouth, Pa.
Halsley Lathrop	C	6th	Seranton, Pa.
D. F. Leisher.....	D	6th	Chambersburg, Pa.
Theo. Mendenhall	A	6th	Bloomenhall, Pa.
Geo. W. Merrick.....	H	6th	Wellsboro, Pa.
Geo. W. Mears.....	A	6th	Rupert, Pa.
J. W. Miller.....	E	6th	Baltimore, Md.
Wm. Oswald	B	6th	Shamokin, Pa.
Diton Phelps	F	6th	East Smithfield, Pa.
Thos. Rrehfon	B	6th	Partonville, Pa.
Samuel Sides	G	6th	High Spire, Pa.
John H. Seachrist.....	B	6th	Dalmatia, Pa.
Henry Sultzbach	B	6th	Georgetown, Pa.
B. F. Sharpless.....	A	6th	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jacob Shapley	G	6th	Atlantic City, N. J.
I. H. Seesholtz.....	A	6th	Catawissa, Pa.
Job Wetmore, Band.....		6th	Wellsboro, Pa.
John Yorgey	B	6th	Pottstown, Pa.
Wm. Anthony	I	7th	Myerstown, Pa.
J. W. Armstrong.....	H	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
B. Alexander	C	7th	Philadelphia.
Samuel E. Allen.....	E	7th	Washington, D. C.
John D. Adair.....	G	7th	Chicago, Ills.
P. K. Blecker.....	I	7th	Selinsgrove, Pa.
G. L. Baldwin.....	K	7th	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
James Beel	G	7th	Philadelphia.
Jno. A. Barnitt.....	G	7th	Philadelphia.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
R. C. Buckalew.....	F	7th	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Levi A. Bowen.....	H	7th	New Cumberland, Pa.
Joseph Brenneman	H	7th	Harrisburg.
Wm. Crouse	G	7th	Philadelphia.
James Cunningham	C	7th	Philadelphia.
Levi Curry	C	7th	Steelton, Pa.
Corn. Carmany	C	7th	Lebanon, Pa.
J. Nelson Clark.....	H	7th	Harrisburg.
Samuel Doan	D	7th	Harrisburg.
J. A. Drawbaugh.....	H	7th	Washington, D. C.
John I. Faller.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
Geo. Free	H	7th	Middletown, Pa.
Geo. Fry	A	7th	West Fairview, Pa.
Edward Fountain	G	7th	Philadelphia.
C. E. Goddard.....	A	7th	Philadelphia.
Leonard A. Hays.....	E	7th	Royersford, Pa.
Jacob Heflefinger	H	7th	Hampton, Va.
N. S. Harrison.....	F	7th	Montrose, Pa.
Orange Holmes	D	7th	Lock Haven, Pa.
John Hain	B	7th	Millersburg, Pa.
Edwin M. Hoffman.....	C	7th	Meadville, Pa.
J. W. Hallman.....	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
Jno. S. Humer.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
A. B. Hubley.....	A	7th	Shippensburg, Pa.
G. W. Hoffer.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
R. M. Henderson.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
James T. Hebel.....	B	7th	Luthersburg, Pa.
John G. Heiser.....	A	7th	Ridgway, Pa.
Jacob Hess	H	7th	Harrisburg.
W. J. Harvey, Adjt.....		7th	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
John J. Hamilton.....	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
C. C. Hartline.....	C	7th	Middletown, Pa.
W. H. Johnson.....	C	7th	Middletown, Pa.
F. H. Jobson.....	D	7th	Philadelphia.
W. A. Keargy.....	B	7th	Duncannon, Pa.
L. G. McCauley	C	7th	West Chester, Pa.
W. H. Miller.....	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
T. L. Neff.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
Joseph Peffley	C	7th	Lebanon, Pa.
W. H. Portzline.....	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
J. Ritter	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
Fred. A. Reen.....	B	7th	Watsonstown, Pa.
G. W. Roat.....	F	7th	Alexander, Pa.
John Robinson	F	7th	Harrisburg.
M. P. Sipe.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
D. P. Sheibley.....	B	7th	Newport, Pa.
Samuel Seitz	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
W. O. Smith.....	H	7th	Harrisburg.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
M. N. Stark.....	C	7th	Lancaster, Pa.
R. W. Schell.....	D	7th	Lock Haven, Pa.
Addison Schipper.....	H	7th	York, Pa.
Jacob Shomacker	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
J. G. Spangenberg.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
John C. Schuchman.....	A	7th	Carlisle, Pa.
J. P. Sheibley.....	B	7th	Landisburg, Pa.
Isalah Steigelman	H	7th	Shiremanstown, Pa.
Joseph Shaffer	E	7th	Reynoldsville, Pa.
Geo. W. Stuard.....	E	7th	Philadelphia.
C. A. Spicer.....	A	7th	Harrisburg.
Hugh Templeton	K	7th	Plymouth, Pa.
Jas. Totten	A	7th	Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Samuel B. Trafford.....	C	7th	Lebanon, Pa.
Wm. Ulsh	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
Cyrus Williamson	B	7th	Liverpool, Pa.
I. D. Winters.....	B	7th	Harrisburg.
Joseph A. Winters.....	B	7th	Harrisburg.
A. Zeigler	I	7th	Reading, Pa.
J. W. Zitsch.....	B	7th	New Cumberland, Pa.
G. W. Amick.....	E	8th	Clearfield, Pa.
James Baker	A	8th	Kittanning, Pa.
James Cleaver	F	8th	Bedford, Pa.
E. Eichelberger.....	F	8th	Saxton, Pa.
A. J. Elliott.....	A	8th	Leechburg, Pa.
A. S. Eagleson.....	K	8th	Washington, Pa.
H. Gallaher	A	8th	Kittanning, Pa.
Z. P. Horton.....	F	8th	Everett, Pa.
Alex. Hart	K	8th	Washington, Pa.
G. W. McCartney.....	A	8th	Pittsburg, Pa.
Jos. McFarland	F	8th	Tatesville, Pa.
Henry C. Penrod.....	F	8th	Tatesville, Pa.
Wm. D. Ritchey.....	F	8th	Tatesville, Pa.
David Ritchie	G	8th	Connellsville, Pa.
Thos. M. Steep.....	K	8th	Washington, D. C.
S. W. Turner.....	A	8th	Kittanning, Pa.
Wm. H. Whisel.....	F	8th	Everett, Pa.
Chas. Zook	E	8th	Roaring Springs, Pa.
J. F. Brudshaw.....	A	9th	Pittsburg, Pa.
Joseph B. Beale.....	C	9th	Leechburg, Pa.
Samuel B. Dick.....		9th	Meadville, Pa.
James R. Gibson.....	F	9th	Kittanning, Pa.
O. S. McElwane.....	C	9th	Pittsburg, Pa.
Samuel H. Quail.....	F	9th	Meadville, Pa.
R. M. Robinson.....	C	9th	Harrisburg.
Levi B. Richards.....	C	9th	Pittsburg, Pa.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
M. K. Salsbury.....	A	9th	Pittsburg, Pa.
I. T. Sheffler.....	G	9th	Pittsburg.
W. F. Young.....	I	9th	McKeesport, Pa.
Oliver P. Alsbaugh.....	E	10th	Luthersburg, Pa.
John G. Bricker.....	A	10th	Johnstown, Pa.
J. W. Beaner.....	F	10th	Beaver Falls, Pa.
D. W. Bussinger.....	K	10th	Philadelphia.
Samuel B. Clark.....	B	10th	Sharon, Pa.
J. V. H. Cook.....	D	10th	Cannonsburg, Pa.
O. L. Davis.....	H	10th	Hooper, N. Y.
Chas. Davis.....	D	10th	Allgeheny, Pa.
Jas. M. Geehon.....	K	10th	Beaver Falls, Pa.
John C. Gaither.....	A	10th	Washington, D. C.
Samuel Hamilton.....	F	10th	Beaver, Pa.
Thomas M. McFadden.....	C	10th	Lewistown, Pa.
L. McGuire, Chaplain.....		10th	Pittsburg, Pa.
S. I. McPherran.....	G	10th	Alexandria, Pa.
John S. McCalmont.....		10th	Washington, D. C.
J. R. Mitchell.....	H	10th	Warren, Pa.
Jason Neville.....	F	10th	E. Liverpool, Pa.
Richard Parrett.....	K	10th	Darlington, Pa.
J. Boyd Robison.....	G	10th	Espy, Pa.
W. S. Rose.....	I	10th	Meadville, Pa.
Jas. Renfue.....	A	10th	Jobestown, Pa.
Geo. S. Shattuck.....	C	10th	Meadville, Pa.
Robert Stranahan.....	G	10th	Mercer, Pa.
W. W. Scott.....	D	10th	Sewickley, Pa.
G. H. Tayman.....	A	10th	Somerset, Pa.
A. J. Warner.....		10th	Marietta, O.
D. D. P. Alexander.....	G	11th	Apollo, Pa.
W. H. H. Bell.....	E	11th	Patton, Pa.
W. D. Cupps.....	G	11th	Warriors Mark, Pa.
F. M. Carnahan.....	H	11th	Salina, Pa.
H. Connar.....	B	11th	Cherry Tree, Pa.
Thomas B. Caley.....	F	11th	Uniontown, Pa.
Gillis D. Dunlap.....	E	11th	Dewey Station, Pa.
J. W. Elder.....	E	11th	Natrona, Pa.
Daniel W. Graham.....	D	11th	Butler, Pa.
H. C. Howard.....	B	11th	Ft. Collins, Colo.
J. Banks Hunter, Band.....		11th	Leechburg, Pa.
P. H. Jones.....	A	11th	Vintondale, Pa.
S. M. Jackson.....		11th	Apollo, Pa.
Joshua Jones.....	K	11th	Brookville, Pa.
B. A. Jobe.....	H	11th	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Daniel Jack.....	G	11th	Apollo, Pa.
Cyrus Klingensmith.....	H	11th	Export, Pa.

NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
A. C. Kepler.....	C	11th	Lancaster, Pa.
Wm. D. Knapp.....	K	11th	Brookville, Pa.
Jared Laughner	H	11th	Apollo, Pa.
Aaron Leff	A	11th	Spruce Creek, Pa.
D. W. Luke.....	A	11th	South Fork, Pa.
G. A. McLain.....	B	11th	Indiana, Pa.
J. C. Marshall.....	F	11th	Broad Ford, Pa.
Albert Miller	F	11th	Frank, Pa.
Wm. Miller	A	11th	Grant P. O., Pa.
Eli Phillips	K	11th	Brookville, Pa.
Henry Prothero	B	11th	Indiana, Pa.
Wm. H. Sechler.....	A	11th	Ebensville, Pa.
Chas. Shambaugh	B	11th	Washington, D. C.
Daniel Spiers	E	11th	Nat. Mil. Home, Ind.
J. J. Ulman.....	G	11th	Leechburg, Pa.
Thos. B. Whaley.....	F	11th	Uniontown, Pa.
C. A. Wunderlich.....	F	11th	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
J. V. Walkinshaw.....	I	11th	Coakville, Pa.
W. H. Billet.....	F	12th	Philadelphia.
Isaac Bumbaugh	D	12th	Harrisburg.
S. J. Cloyd.....	I	12th	Orbisonia, Pa.
H. Corby	B	12th	Clarksville, Pa.
John Conaway	G	12th	Groveville, Pa.
H. W. Drips.....	H	12th	Derry Station, Pa.
A. C. Ensminger.....	G	12th	Carlisle, Pa.
G. W. Ebaugh.....	G	12th	Freeland, Md.
Michael J. Gillan.....	A	12th	Philadelphia.
Alex. N. Hart.....	H	12th	Johnstown, Pa.
T. F. Hance.....	E	12th	Washington, D. C.
W. D. Hancock.....	I	12th	Mount Union, Pa.
N. I. Hench.....	A	12th	Harrisburg.
M. S. Harding.....	B	12th	Plainsville, Pa.
Wm. M. Hock.....	D	12th	Reading, Pa.
J. N. Herbert.....	B	12th	Wellsboro, Pa.
Andrew Kerr	H	12th	Seward, Pa.
Daniel Locke	I	12th	Orbisonia, Pa.
J. F. Linthurst.....	B	12th	Lebanon, Pa.
H. S. Lucas.....	C	12th	Williamsport, Pa.
Wm. Malone	I	12th	Robesonia, Pa.
Peter Neff	I	12th	Shippensburg, Pa.
William R. Peacock.....	D	12th	Baltimore, Md.
Harry Painter	H	12th	Altoona, Pa.
Val. Quimster	D	12th	Harrisburg.
Daniel Repman	G	12th	Falmouth, Pa.
Nelson H. Robbins.....	C	12th	Wellsboro, Pa.
William Smith	K	12th	Harrisburg.
Daniel Swartz	I	12th	Three Springs, Pa.

PENNA. RESERVES AT HARRISBURG.

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NAME	CO.	REGT.	ADDRESS
Thos. T. Shillin.....	K	12th	Harrisburg.
David Shink	G	12th	Middletown, Pa.
Jno. H. Snow.....	C	12th	Shippensburg, Pa.
E. W. Snell.....	C	12th	Forksville, Pa.
Frank D. Stevens.....	I	12th	Pasadena, Cal.
J. W. Waltemeyer.....	G	12th	New Freedom, Pa.
Jere Waltemeyer	G	12th	New Freedom, Pa.
Henry D. Witmer.....	K	12th	Shippensburg, Pa.
G. H. Winter.....	G	12th	Newbury, Pa.

It is known that many other comrades were in attendance, but, having failed to register, we are unable to print their names.

